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1909

63.41 Hill & Tracy Co.

DARLING & BEAHAN

PETOSKEY, MICH.

LIBRARY,

U. S. Department of Agriculture,

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS



SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

WHEN ORDERING SEEDS

Always use the Yellow Order Blank, when you have one. If you haven't one, use any kind of paper, or write for more order sheets. We are always glad to furnish them when needed.

Write your Name and Address Plainly. This is very important. Nearly all delays in filling orders are caused by the ones ordering being careless in this respect. Fill out all spaces at the head of sheet, except where we say not to, plainly and correctly.

Write Nothing but the Order on the Order Sheet. If you wish to write anything besides the order, write it on a separate sheet of paper, but mail it in the same envelope. Both letter and order will receive more careful attention if they are on separate sheets.

Use Numbers instead of Names. As a convenience to our customers we have numbered each variety of seeds listed in this book. In ordering it is not necessary to write out the name of the variety wanted. The number is all that is necessary.

Always Send Remittance with Order. We do not sell goods on account, neither do we send them C. O. D. You run no risk in sending money to us with order. We are well known as being responsible seedsmen, and any bank, express company, or merchant who subscribes to the commercial agencies, can look up our financial standing for you.

Send Money by Post-office Money-order, Express Money-order, Bank Draft, or by Registered Letter. We will guarantee it to reach us safely if sent in any of the above-named ways, properly addressed. Do not send money in a letter without registering it.

Send Postage Stamps for orders amounting to less than One Dollar.

Do not send Personal Checks. It only delays your order while we send the check forward for collection. We are obliged to do this for our own protection.

Make all Money-orders, Drafts, and Registered Letters payable to **Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Michigan.**

We Pay Postage or Express Charges on all seeds and potatoes to the amount of one pint or one pound, unless they are ordered from our wholesale list. But under no circumstances will we pay charges on larger amounts than the above, unless money is sent with order for that purpose.

Order now. We always advise our customers to order just as early as possible. We plan to have our catalog reach you about the time at which you ought to be considering your seed order. To avoid a rush, and perhaps delay, in the very busy months near seed time, it is a great convenience to us, and usually an advantage to you, to have orders placed early.

Every order is filled immediately on Arrival, if safe to do so. If for any reason it can not be filled at once, we mail an acknowledgment of the order. If goods or acknowledgment is not received within a reasonable length of time, it may be assumed that the order has gone astray or has not been made out correctly. We will, when notified of such a case, use our best efforts to trace it out without delay.

DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS

We offer no confusing discounts and free premiums of any kind, but combine all in

ONE GRAND OFFER

And allow each purchaser to select his own premiums, as follows:

For every dollar remitted for seeds in Ounces and Packets only, they may select 50 cents' worth of seeds in packets, which will be sent free of charge.

Bear in mind, however, that this offer does not apply to seeds ordered in quarter pounds, half pounds, pounds, pints, quarts, pecks, bushels, or barrels, nor to seeds listed at 25 cents or more per ounce. It applies to seeds ordered in ounces and packets only, and is payable in seeds in packets only.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON POTATOES.—All orders for potatoes sent in with the cash so as to reach us before February 1st, may be discounted 5 per cent. This offer applies only to potatoes.

OUR GUARANTY

We guarantee our seeds and potatoes to be true to name and not to be surpassed by any, for seed purposes, to the extent that if they prove to be otherwise we will refill the order, free of cost. We could not give this broad warranty did we not grow our own seeds and know exactly what they are. While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure and reliable in every respect, we do not give any warrant other than the above.

We also guarantee that all money sent us by registered mail, post-office or express money-orders, or bank drafts made payable to us as directed, will reach us safely. That the order will be filled promptly and accurately, and the goods will reach you in good condition, providing we are allowed to judge as to a safe time at which to ship potatoes.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER

Sometimes persons think that they order things which they have neglected to place on the order. When seeds are received, unpack them at once and check them by your copy of the order. If anything is missing and nothing is said about sending it later, write us about it at once and we will give it immediate attention.

A Few Words

ABOUT OURSELVES

We have now been selling seeds by mail for ten years. Our business now being so well established and we so well known, we feel it is hardly necessary for us to again introduce ourselves or explain why we are in the seed business. Nearly every one who buys seeds, knows of DARLING & BEAHAN and their NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS, either from actual experience or from reputation. Those who have dealt with us have learned that we keep all our promises and try to treat every one fairly. Those who have not learned from actual experience can satisfy themselves as to our financial responsibility and general reputation by inquiring at the nearest bank or express office. They may be certain of one thing—we could not continue advertising in the best papers or send our catalogs through the mails, did we not treat our patrons right and fulfil the promises made in our catalog.

ABOUT OUR CATALOG

We have followed about the same lines as in the past, because they seem to please our patrons best, although it costs us more to print and mail a catalog of this size than it would one with larger and fewer pages. We have cut out all useless matter, in the endeavor to make it plain and simple, so to prevent all possibility of misunderstanding. We have endeavored to talk nothing but business from cover to cover, and feel that this is by far the best catalog we have ever put out.

ABOUT OUR SEEDS

We have cut out some old varieties which, in our opinion, have outlived their usefulness, but have added new varieties in place of them. These new varieties have been thoroughly tested, and we would not have catalogued them, did they not show great merit. We earnestly advise our patrons to test these new varieties, and will be greatly pleased to have them let us know what success they have with them. It is by this means only that we can learn how our seeds do in different localities.

The seeds we have laid in this season are absolutely the best it is possible to produce. We are offering them, direct from grower to planter, at the lowest possible growers' price. Cheaper seeds can be purchased, it is true, but lower prices will invariably mean inferior seeds. **Better seeds than ours can not be purchased at any price.** They are **northern grown**, too, which means a whole lot to the planter.

ABOUT OUR POTATOES

1908 was a very poor potato year, especially in Michigan. Our fields did not yield more than one-half what they should, and the same is true in nearly every potato-growing section. For this reason prices are somewhat higher, and we have been obliged to cut out some varieties entirely, and have not found it advisable to offer as many new varieties as we had intended, not having enough seed to warrant us in so doing.

What potatoes we have, are very fine. They are not very large, but they are smooth and perfect. In fact, they are the very best for seed purposes. These potatoes were all grown right here in the north, and are consequently **Genuine Northern Grown.**

Seed potatoes from the north have now become a necessity instead of being an experiment. No one can afford to plant any other kind. In late years, potatoes have become so subject to disease, the strongest and healthiest seed is the only safe kind to plant. There is no question but that the best potatoes for planting, and in fact for eating, are grown in the north. Our new, rich land, which is free from all disease, our cool, fresh air, produce potatoes which can not be excelled for strength and vitality, beauty of form and color, and productiveness.

Of course, it costs a little more to plant an acre with our potatoes than it does with your own run-out, home-grown potatoes, but it is money well invested, when with an additional outlay of from \$5 to \$10 you can produce potatoes that will sell for \$25 to \$50 more. The labor will be just the same. All that is over is clear profit, and profit is what we are all looking after.

In a nutshell, it is a settled fact that **Northern Grown Potatoes** will produce from 50 to 100 per cent more potatoes, of better quality, under the same conditions, than will southern seed. This being a fact, how can you afford to plant any but **Northern Seed**? You certainly can not.

Give us your order early, if possible. Remember that stocks of **Good Seed Potatoes** are very small, and a good many are going to be disappointed at not being able to get just what they want. You will insure your not being one of the disappointed ones by ordering early. Orders are always filled in the order in which they are received.

DARLING & BEAHAN.

Petoskey, Michigan, Jan. 1, 1909.

D. & B.'s Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

CULTURE

We get our best Potatoes from **New Land** on which there has never been any kind of crop grown. Next to new land, we prefer a rich sandy loam,—clover sod is best,—which should be plowed in the fall. Potatoes may, however, be successfully grown on almost any kind and condition of soil.

As early in the spring as the soil is in condition for working, it should be thoroughly harrowed, with a disk harrow, if possible. This operation should be repeated about once a week until planting time. We plant any time after danger of freezing, until the 15th of June. After planting, the land should be gone over with a spike-tooth harrow or weeder at least once a week until the tops have a growth of four inches. By doing this you prevent the weeds getting started in the hills where they cause the most trouble. You also prevent the soil drying out. After this, keep the cultivator going until the tops are too large for cultivation, using wings or hillers the last time through, so the tubers will be well covered from the sun.

We plant our potatoes in rows about thirty inches apart each way, so as to permit of cultivating both ways, thus saving a lot of hand hoeing. It takes a little more time to plant this way, but we more than make up for it in the cultivating. We also get better potatoes.

Except in the case of a few varieties of potatoes which are inclined to grow small, we are in favor of using large pieces of seed. The large piece of potato and the moisture it draws give the young plant a good start, which can not be obtained from a small piece, especially in a dry season.

Have your land well prepared, then keep the cultivator going. This is the great secret of success. You can not use the cultivator too much, especially in dry weather.

In making up the following list, we have included only those varieties that experience has taught us have special merit. We have also endeavored to include varieties suited to every kind of soil and climate. During the past season we have tested all these varieties, and many more, side by side, in our trial grounds, so as to compare them with each other.

In arranging the following descriptions, we have utilized the information thus secured and have arranged the varieties in the same order as they ripened, the one ripening first being first on the list, the second next, and so on down the list. We have done this to aid our customers in making their selections.

A barrel of potatoes consists of 165 pounds, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, of potatoes, packed in a new barrel of our own make. Barrels are best to ship in, as the potatoes will not get bruised as they will in sacks. If our customers prefer to have them shipped in sacks, we will make a reduction of 15 cents per barrel in price. This is just about the difference between the cost of barrels and sacks.

We pay charges on pounds only. All larger amounts are sent at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent with order to pay charges.

Order by number. It is not necessary to write the name of the variety wanted. It is easier to use the number set before each variety. We will know what it means.

3. EARLY PETOSKEY

(See Colored Page 51)

One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 to 5 bbls., \$4.50 each by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

ELWOOD, IND.

Last spring I got some Early Petoskey, also some Late Petoskey potatoes from you, and they have proved to be all right, much better than I expected. I also got some of your Pride of the North seed corn, and it did fine. In fact, all the seeds purchased from you have proved to be very good. C. A. VESTAL.

6. EARLY BIRD

(See Colored Page 51)

One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75; 1 to 5 bbls., \$4.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

9. NOROTON BEAUTY or QUICK LUNCH

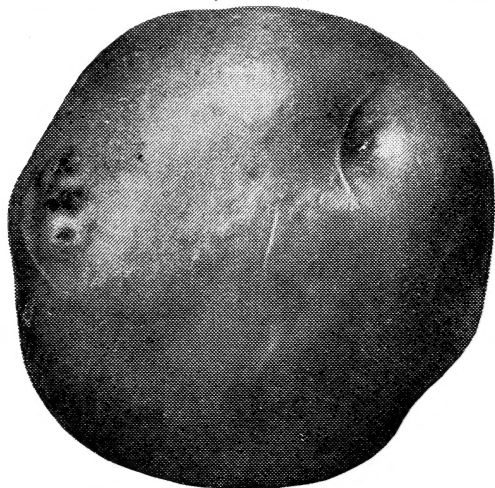
A Comparatively New Variety, Introduced by Burpee and Thorburn in 1903

Noroton Beauty is similar in habit of growth and shape to the old Red Bliss' Triumph. But, instead of a red skin, it has a brownish-

white skin, splashed with red, with light-pink coloring around the eyes.

It is very early, ripening at about the same time as Triumph. A fair yielder for an early sort. Cooking and keeping qualities unexcelled. Although it is very early, it keeps as well as any, and better than most of the late sorts.

The vines make a very compact, upright growth. Foliage light green, with broad leaves. Blossoms, pink. The vines die down very quickly as the potatoes mature—an advantage which some other early varieties are lacking.



Noroton Beauty or Quick Lunch

Tubers are nearly round, with few eyes.

One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1/2 pk., 75 cts.; 1 pk., \$1.00; 1/2 bu., \$1.50; 1 bu., \$2.50; by freight at purchaser's expense.

10. NEW SEEDLING No. 1902

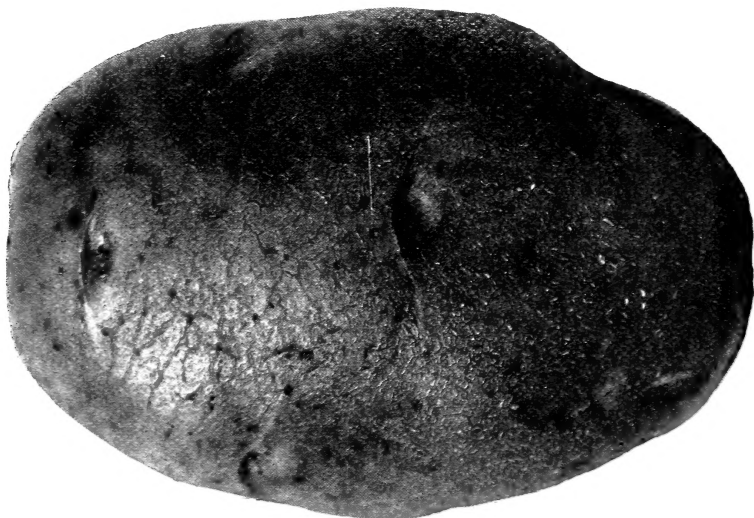
(See Colored Page 49)

1 fair-sized potato, 35 cts.; 1 lb., 60 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.50; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., \$2.75, by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

12. EARLY MICHIGAN

Next to Petoskey and Early Bird

We consider Early Michigan the best early white potato among the older varieties, not only for the home garden, but for early mar-



Early Michigan

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y.
I tried some of your potatoes last year (Early Petoskey), and took first prize. They were the finest potatoes I ever saw.
VICTOR F. HOFER.

ket. It is not only very early, but it grows a good, strong, vigorous top, yields prodigiously, exceeding in both respects many of the late shipping varieties. In appearance it is very beautiful, being of very uniform shape, rather long, with blunt ends and round cross-section. In color, it is very white, both outside and inside. Eyes are plentiful but shallow. Its cooking and eating qualities can not be excelled, and it keeps well when put into winter storage.

At the Michigan Agricultural College the Early Michigan out-yielded eighty-four other early varieties.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

15. EARLY HARVEST

When we purchased our first seed of this variety from the originator, several years ago, we were inclined to think that it was the Early Michigan under another name, but we have found that it is not. Instead of being pure white in color like the Early Michigan, the skin is creamy white. The vines grow stronger, and it is a



Early Norther

OAKVILLE, IOWA.

The Early Petoskey potatoes I got of you last year were the finest potatoes I ever raised, and I have raised a good many kinds in the last twenty years.

JAMES L. PAXTON.

little later in maturing. The flesh is pearly white, and cooks up dry and mealy, and has a fine flavor. The few years we have grown this potato we have given it particular attention so that we now consider our stock much better than the original.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

18. EARLY NORTHER

The best seedling from the old popular Early Rose, considered by many old potato growers to be the best early potato ever originated. Although Early Norther has been on the market for several years, its popularity does not wane, but, on the contrary, is still on the increase. Although we grow a great many of them every year, thinking that we will have plenty for our customers, it is always one of the first to run out.

In shape, color, and general characteristics, the Early Norther is an exact duplicate of its parent, Early Rose. In fact, it so closely resembles that potato as to make it almost impossible to tell one from the other. Of course, being a new seedling, it is stronger, more vigorous, and a surer yielder.

In color it is dark red, skin very thin, flesh pure white with occasional streaks of red at seed end. It cooks dry, has a good flavor, and is very early.

Our home market gardeners and truckers have discarded the



Early Ohio

CANTON, OHIO.

Last year I gave you an order for several different varieties of potatoes, and was very much pleased with seed and also with yield. I had the largest yield and also the nicest potatoes in my early varieties, of any one in my locality. After receiving such good results, I have decided to give you another order both in potatoes and vegetables, hoping that I may again meet with success.

JOHN V. HAUG.

white varieties almost entirely, and have gone back to the Early Norther for an early market potato.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

21. EARLY ROSE

The old standard variety, which it is needless to describe here. We succeeded in getting some very choice seed a few years ago,



Early Six Weeks

which we have carefully worked up until now it has about the same vigor and yielding qualities as it originally had.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

The potatoes I got from you last spring all did well for me, and I have a nice lot of seed from them.

SHELANDOAH, IOWA.

GEO. L. SMITH.

24. EARLY WALTERS

New This Year

(See Colored Page 49)

One fair-sized potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.
 ½ pk., 75 cts.; 1 pk., \$1.00; ½ bu., \$1.50; 1 bu., \$2.50; by freight or
 express, at purchaser's expense. Not more than 1 bushel sold to one person.

27. EARLY OHIO

The Original of the Ohio Class

While this is, no doubt, the most popular of the early red potatoes, we do not consider it the best. There are several seedlings from

**Acme**

it which we consider much more desirable in nearly all respects. There is no question about its being very early, but the genuine Early Ohio is inclined to be small. At least we have never been able to grow it to a large size. We get a great many potatoes in a hill, all of even size, but only about the size of good large lemons. A great many who have been buying Early Ohio have been getting Early Six Weeks or Acme, and have given Early Ohio credit for their good qualities.

Our strain of Early Ohio is very fine, having been built up by ourselves by years of careful selection. The stock is very even in size, better can not be produced. We also have stock grown in Red River Valley which we will furnish at the same price as our own, but our customers may depend on our stock being the most desirable.

The Early Ohio is a very early pink potato, round, oblong in shape. Tubers very smooth, eyes very prominent, skin very thin, flesh very white, cooks dry and mealy, but is inclined to fall apart. Skin is covered with little "prick marks" peculiar to all the Ohio class.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

30. EARLY SIX WEEKS

The best seedling from Early Ohio, which it resembles very closely, although it is earlier, grows larger, and yields much better and makes much more vigorous growth of vine. It grows medium to large, smooth, oblong to long in shape, with very prominent eyes. Skin is light pink in color, very thin, with the "prick marks" peculiar to the Ohio class. The flesh is pure white in color, very solid, cooks up dry and mealy, and has a good flavor.

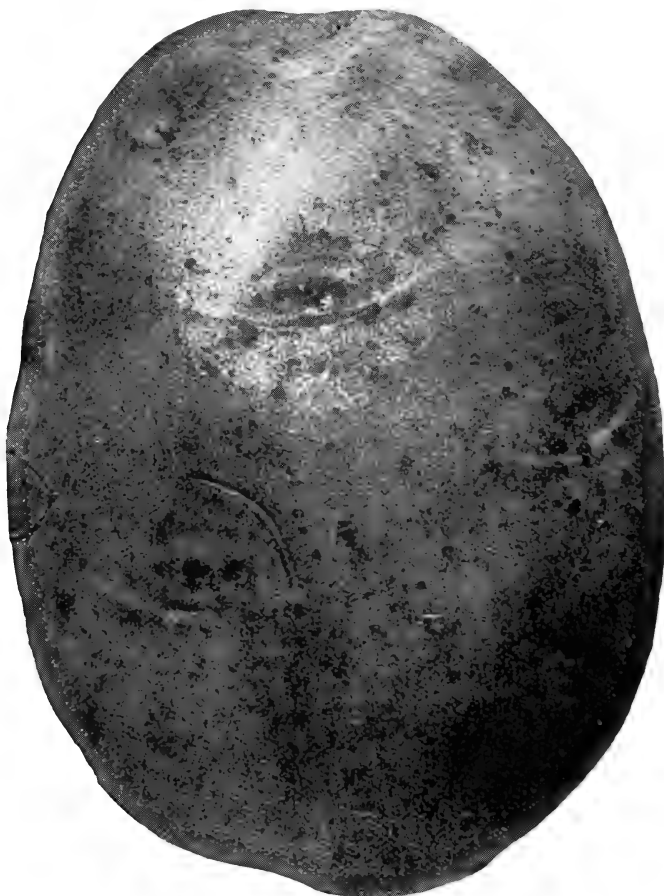
While this potato is very early, in fact as early as any of the red varieties except Bliss Triumph, we do not wish it understood that it will get fully matured in six weeks from planting. Under favorable circumstances it will produce potatoes as large as hens' eggs and suitable for cooking in six weeks. The potatoes grow "all in a bunch" and are therefore very easily dug. It matures fully in from ten to twelve weeks from planting. It is a good keeper, does not sprout until late, and is not prone to decay.

Taking everything into consideration, the Early Six Weeks is, in our opinion, the most valuable of the early red potatoes.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

33. ACME

Another Ohio seedling and another improvement, in our minds, on the parent stock. In shape, color, and markings the Acme is an



Early Irish Cobbler

exact counterpart of the Early Ohio and Early Six Weeks. It is earlier than the Early Ohio, much stronger and ranker growing,

ORD, NEB.

I got three of the Early Six Weeks potatoes of you last spring and raised 125 good potatoes. From two California Russet potatoes I got 110 fine potatoes. I am well pleased and think the California Russet is a wonderful fine potato.

BEN. ALDRICH.

grows larger and yields better. It never grows too large for market, and produces very few small potatoes. The vines are tall and strong, and when planted three feet apart, will cover the ground. It will outyield the Six Weeks, and tubers are inclined to be larger, but we do not consider them as fine quality for eating, and they are more inclined to be hollow when overgrown. The vines very seldom blight. Potatoes keep well and do not sprout easily.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

36. EARLY IRISH COBBLER

Some claim that the Cobbler is the earliest potato grown. While there is no doubt about it being very early, we find that it comes in about the same time as the Early Ohio. It is one of the most reliable of the first early sorts. It ripens very evenly, every hill seeming to ripen at one time. It is a very heavy yielder for a first early sort, excelling in this respect many of the late general crop varieties.

In shape the Cobbler is round, with oval cross-section. Skin white, well netted. Flesh pure, pearly white. Eyes are very few and shallow. Its cooking qualities and flavor are first class. Tubers are of good size, no small ones, and very smooth and free from scab.

Its strong growth, earliness, productiveness, fine eating quality, and handsome appearance will always cause a good demand for the Early Irish Cobbler. It is a very profitable variety to grow and one of which it will pay any one to plant liberally.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

39. EARLY BEAUTY OF HEBRON

One of the Old Stand-bys

An old standard variety, but still a good one. It is very early, rather long, oblong cross-section. Color white, mottled with pink. The color depends greatly on the soil on which it is grown. On heavy soil it will be nearly solid pink, while on light sandy soil it will sometimes be entirely white. Tubers are unusually smooth, of good size, and very uniform. No small ones or overgrown coarse ones.

The Early Beauty of Hebron is the potato we usually select for our own table during the fall months. Its flavor is delicious and it cooks dry, not falling apart. Our stock is genuine.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid. 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

42. NEW QUEEN

Another Old Favorite, and Justly So

It easily ranks among the best and the earliest of the colored potatoes. The New Queen is a seedling from the Old Early Beauty of



New Queen

Hebron, which it very much resembles both in color and general form. Being of more recent origin than the Hebron, it is naturally stronger growing, a better yielder, and less liable to disease.

The potatoes I ordered of you last year all did real well for me, and as I will need some more the coming spring, would like you to send me your new catalog as soon as it is ready.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

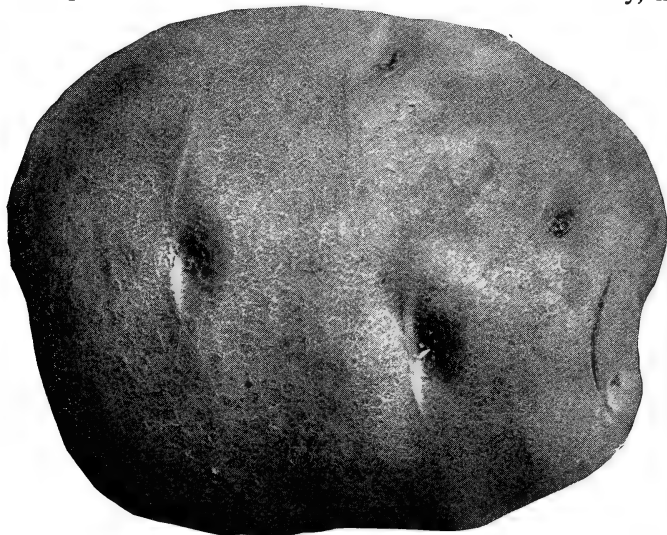
GEO. L. SMITH.

In a nutshell, the New Queen is very early, a good cropper of large tubers, remarkably handsome, and for cooking or eating of unsurpassable quality.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

45. SPAULDING No. 4, or RED RURAL

A very popular potato in the South, where it is fast supplanting the Triumph and Ohio. While with us it is a second early, in the



Spaulding No. 4 or Red Rural

South it matures very early and yields immensely. One of our customers writes that it outyields any variety he has ever tested, and he has tested hundreds of them.

In shape the Spaulding is round, flat, slightly pointed at seed end, color light pink shading to red at seed end. Skin very smooth, tough, and thin. Eyes very few and shallow. Flesh very white. A potato that grows very strong and will stand crowding in the field; in fact, is better if grown that way, as it is inclined to grow too large if given all the room it wants.

This is one of the largest yielders we know, 400 bushels to the acre being nothing at all unusual. It grows a very strong vine which we have never known to blight, neither have we ever seen a scabby potato of this variety. We know we make pretty strong claims for this potato, but we mean every word we say. We urge our customers to test it, and if they find that anything we have said regarding it is false, we will gladly refund the money paid for the seed.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

48. VERMONT GOLD COIN

**Very Hardy, Very Vigorous, Very Productive, Best Table Quality,
Unequaled as a Main Crop Sort**

The above are a few of the good qualities of the Vermont Gold Coin, which is one of the new main crop varieties, but recently introduced.

The vines are strong with deep-green, luxuriant foliage, which always makes a healthy growth even when other varieties are cut down by blight.

Tubers are of good size, and lie close together in the hill. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad, but quite thick through.

OAKWOOD, ILL.

In regard to the potatoes received in 1907, I would say I am well pleased with the Early Petoskey, from which we got small yield on account of wet weather. Spaulding No. 4, grand yield for this country. From one-half barrel I got 47 bushels. Nine largest potatoes weighing 14 pounds.

JAMES MYERS.

BALTIC, OHIO.

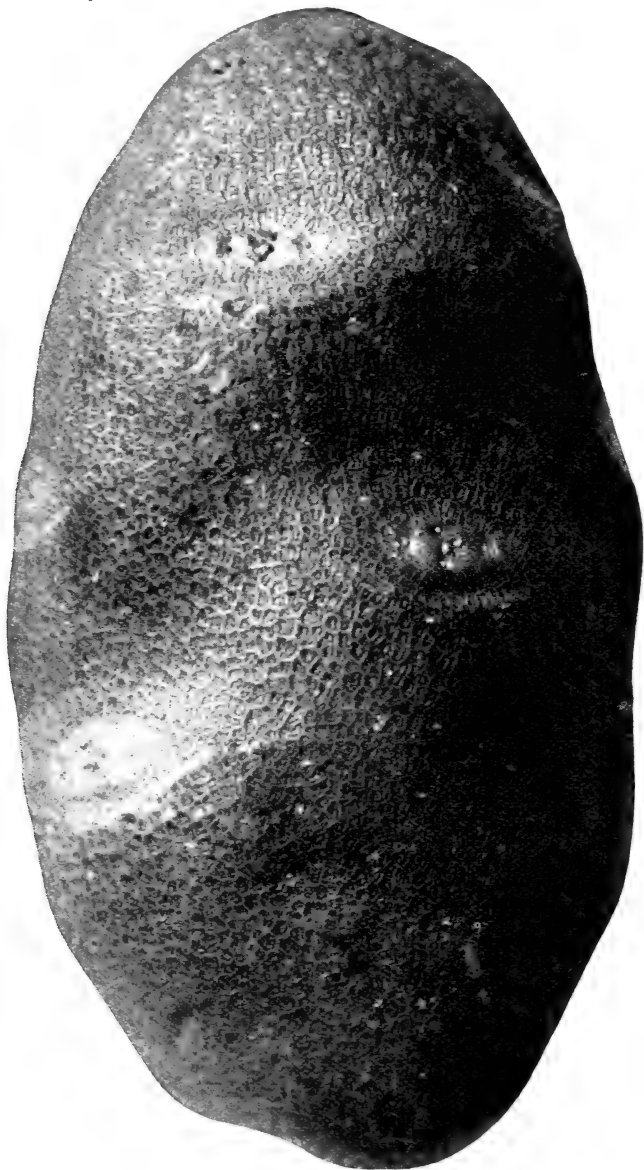
I sent to you for a pound of your Early Bird potatoes, planted them, and raised nearly one bushel of fine potatoes. I cooked one meal, and found them No. 1. From that one pound of potatoes the second year we raised 23 bushels.

J. D. TROYER.

Eyes are small and shallow. The skin thin, smooth, glossy, of light golden tint. The flesh fine grained, solid, of pure pearly whiteness, and cooks up dry and floury, even when freshly dug. It is far superior to most other general crop varieties, in that it does not have to "season out" before being suitable for the table.

Taking into consideration the great yielding and cooking qualities of Vermont Gold Coin, its fine appearance and freedom from disease, we predict that it will become a rival of the old main crop varieties, such as Rural No. 2, Carmen No. 3, Green Mountain, etc.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.50 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



California Russet

51. CALIFORNIA RUSSET

A Variety Which Would Be Better Thought of if Better Understood

Most people will say, "I don't want a russet potato," when the facts are that most of them do not know what they are talking about, never having tried them and not knowing the really good qualities they possess. We have grown the California Russet for several years,

and have found it a very valuable variety, and wherever we have succeeded in introducing it, it has at once sprung into great popularity.

It is a medium late sort, long, with oval cross-section. The beautiful russet skin is very smooth and tough, but the flesh is very white and solid, and when cooked, it holds together well but mashes up very white, dry, and light.

On account of its great beauty it will draw attention even when displayed with other varieties. It always reaches the market in perfect condition on account of its tough skin. Very desirable to prepare for the table because it does not waste in paring, there never being any prongs and the eyes being even with the surface.

We have never seen a scabby California Russet potato.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

54. CARMEN No. 3

If all the good things that have been said about this potato could be gotten together, they would make a book larger than this catalog.

The Carmen No. 3 is the best of Mr. Carmen's introductions. While perhaps it is not as well known as the Rural No. 2, it is better in some respects and not as good in others. Being earlier, it is more certain to become fully matured if planted late, but we



Carmen No. 3

have found it more liable to get scabby, but this can be prevented by selecting the soil on which it is planted.

It grows a very strong, upright top, with dark-colored stalks and foliage and purple blossoms. It is very little affected by blight or bugs. It makes great yields of fine, large, smooth tubers, even under unfavorable circumstances.

In color it is creamy white with white flesh. The skin is better netted than the Rural No. 2, and therefore tougher. It never gets overgrown like the latter, and is never hollow. It keeps perfectly, and is unexcelled for table use, cooking dry and white, and having an excellent flavor.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

57. LATE PETOSKEY

(See Colored Page 52)

One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 to 5 bbls., \$4.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

60. GREEN MOUNTAIN**An Old Standard Variety but Still Very Popular**

While the Green Mountain has been on the market for a good many years, it has not begun to lose its popularity. In fact, people still seem to be discovering new good qualities in it, so that the demand for it is now greater than ever and is still on the increase.

It is similar in shape, color, and time of ripening to Rural No. 2, but in our opinion it has a better skin. It is not so apt to be overgrown and hollow, and is of better flavor when cooked.

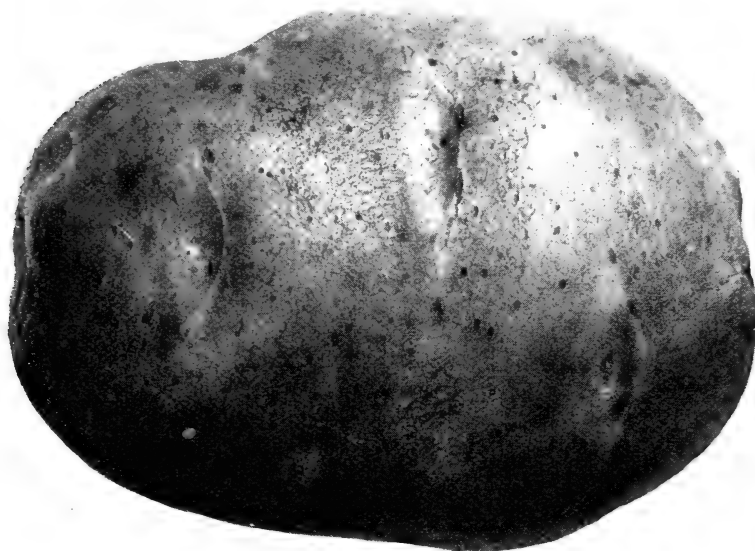
When it is allowed to thoroughly mature and is harvested under favorable conditions, we do not know where a potato lover will find anything more pleasing to the eye than a bin of Green Mountain potatoes, and they are just as good as they look.

The Green Mountain is a white-skinned variety, of oval flat form, very smooth, with few and shallow eyes. It is a sure cropper of good-sized tubers, but never overlarge or small ones.

Vines grow rank and thrifty with coarse, dark-green foliage.

It is an extra good shipper, standing rough usage well, and is especially good for eating after other varieties are mostly gone.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.



Green Mountain

63. WHITE ELEPHANT or LATE HEBRON

In color and shape an exact duplicate of the old Early Beauty of Hebron, but there the resemblance ceases, the late Hebron being later, growing larger, and yielding better.

It is a strong, rank grower, particularly free from blight and scab, and a very heavy yielder of marketable potatoes. It is medium late in ripening, and is excellent for a general crop variety. While its being pink in color is sometimes against it for shipping, we have known it to bring better prices than white varieties. Any one knowing of its delicious flavor and fine cooking qualities would not let its colored skin disqualify it in their estimation. Many of our home people will have nothing but this variety for their fall and winter use, considering it superior to all other varieties.

It can be grown almost any size desired. While very large potatoes are not very desirable, we have seen White Elephants grown on our new land that could be picked up and carried to the wagon in the arms like sticks of wood. While this is an old variety, it still retains its youthful vigor and strength to a remarkable degree.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

66. EMPIRE STATE**A Seedling from White Elephant**

Very productive of smooth, white, large, oblong potatoes of fine appearance. Flesh is white, cooks dry, and is of good flavor.

This has been the main crop sort in Northern Michigan for many years, and it will be very hard to find another potato to take its place in our farmer's hearts. We have been working over our seed stock of this variety for several years, and can say that we have succeeded in getting it back to its old strength, size, and yield.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.25 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

69. RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

Probably the most extensively grown of any potato on the market at the present time. This is due more to its prodigious yielding

**Rural New Yorker No. 2**

capacity, shape and color than to its cooking and eating qualities. While we find it an ideal potato to grow, we can not say that we want it on our own table unless it is very late in the spring when the other varieties are about gone.

The "Rural" belongs to a distinct class in which tops grow tall, slender, and dark, with purple blossoms. Tubers are large, round, flattened, of uniform size, with very smooth, thin, white skin, inclined to grow too large and be hollow if given plenty of room. This may be prevented by using plenty of seed and crowding the tubers in the hill. In fact, a person can grow this variety large or small, just as he wants it, after a little experience.

The Rural keeps well, being at its best after nearly all other sorts are gone. We have never seen a scabby Rural.

One fair-sized potato, 15 cts.; 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 65 cts.; by mail, postpaid, 1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.50; 1 to 5 bbls., \$3.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

COLLECTION OFFERS

These Offers Apply to All Varieties except Early Petoskey, Late Petoskey, Early Bird, Early Walters, and the new seedlings offered for the first time.

1. **Barrel Collection.**—We offer a barrel made up of any two varieties on our list, half of each, at barrel rates plus 15 cents for each barrel. Three varieties, 55 pounds each, at barrel rates plus 25 cents for each barrel. Eleven varieties, one peck of each in one barrel, at bushel rates.

2. **Bushel Collection.**—Packed in boxes or sacks. We offer a bushel of any two varieties, half of each, at bushel rates. Four varieties, one peck each, at bushel rates plus 15 cents for each bushel. Eight varieties, one-half peck each, at peck rates.

3. **Pound Collection.**—We offer one pound each, not prepaid, of any ten varieties (except as above noted) for \$1.00, twenty varieties for \$2.00. We will not sell less than one pound of any variety.

The above collection offers are made for the accommodation of those of our customers who want to try several varieties in small quantities and with a view of saving correspondence in quoting special prices.

SECOND SIZE POTATOES

As we have repeatedly said, we never plant small-sized potatoes and do not recommend them to others. There are, however, conditions under which it may seem advisable to use them one season, such as when seed is scarce and very high priced, or when it has to be shipped a long distance and transportation charges are high. In any case, when a person buys this small stock, he gets nearly double the seed for the amount of money invested, on account of its being smaller and going farther.

We always have more or less of these second-size potatoes, good, sound, clean, smooth stock, free of scab and prongs, true to name, and just as carefully sorted as is our first-size stock. In size they range from that of a walnut to that of a goose egg.

When we have them, we will fill all orders at the following prices, but as the supply is always limited, we advise our customers to name a second and even a third choice. If we should be out of first choice, and no second choice is made, we will fill the order with potatoes as nearly as possible like those ordered. Should we be out of all similar varieties, we will send enough large-sized potatoes at the regular price to equal the amount of money sent with order.

We have more second size Rural No. 2 and Spaulding No. 4 than of any other varieties.

We will not sell less than one barrel at the following prices:

Rural No. 2, Spaulding No. 4, Late Hebron, Empire State, California Russet, \$2.50 per barrel.

Early Michigan, New Queen, Early Beauty of Hebron, and Green Mountain, \$2.75 per barrel.

Early Bird and Early Petoskey, \$3.50 per barrel.

Late Petoskey, \$3.75 per barrel.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

A Good Way to Start with New Varieties

For the accommodation of our customers living at a long distance, who do not feel that they can afford to pay transportation charges on whole potatoes, we have arranged to supply the eyes only, specially prepared, which we guarantee to reach destination in good growing condition. These Collections are sent to any address in the United States, carefully packed, postpaid.

These Collections can be sent any time, safe from freezing, which is a great advantage to people living at a great distance. Orders for the South are sent as soon as order is received. We hold orders for the North and West until spring opens unless otherwise ordered. It is a good idea for those ordering to state at what time they wish to plant. Shipment will be made accordingly. If eyes arrive too early, put in moist earth and place in cool location free from frost.

Potato Eye Collections

50 Eyes, 25 each of any two varieties in our catalog (except see below) for 50 cents.

100 Eyes, 25 each of any four varieties in our catalog (except see below) for 75 cents.

25 Eyes, Petoskey, Early Bird, or Late Petoskey, 50 cents.

75 Eyes, 25 each of Petoskey, Early Bird, and Late Petoskey, \$1.00.

25 Eyes, Early Walters, 75 cents.

25 Eyes, any of the new seedlings, 75 cents.

We had excellent success with our potato eyes last season. We sent them into every State in the Union, and into many foreign countries, in the coldest winter weather, and received but two or three complaints about their not arriving in good condition.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 110.

OWACO, IND.

I got the potatoes Jacob Blickenstaff ordered last spring, and planted them on the first day of May. They did well, considering the season. My patch was only five rods long and sixty feet wide, and I got 25 bushels of fine potatoes, and they took the cake in this little town for purity and flavor. Please send me one of your new catalogs just as soon as it is ready. I want to send some orders for my neighbors.

JOHN SIMMONS.

DEARBORN, MICH.

The bushel of Late Petoskey potatoes that I bought of you last spring yielded 46 bushels.

GEORGE E. GRAMER.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Permit me to say that I used a bushel of your Early Petoskey potatoes last year and got the finest yield and quality I have ever had or known on the place. They were superior to Early Ohios alongside, in earliness, hardness, quality, and quantity. This year I ordered a barrel to plant for home use, and consider the price cheap even beside local seed of other varieties at one-half the price.

T. N. STACY.

HASTINGS, MICH.

The three Early Petoskey Potatoes bought of you last season yielded 90 pounds of fine early potatoes.

G. N. RANDALL.

BEAR LAKE, MICH.

I received the potatoes that you sent me to replace those frozen in transit, in good condition, for which I return my thanks. When I need any more seeds, I will know where to send.

CHARLES W. MASON.

Garden Peas

While peas to be picked green, for cooking, may be quite successfully grown on almost any kind of soil and in almost any climate, peas for seed purposes are an entirely different proposition.

For the best development of the pea, to bring out that strong, healthy growth of vine and large quantities of large, well-filled pods, so much desired, a rather heavy soil and a cool, moist climate is desirable. The garden pea is very partial to cool, moist weather, especially nights, and resents hot, dry weather. The insects that damage the pea so greatly in the South, also require warm nights in which to do their work, for they work in the nighttime, and can do nothing when it is cool and damp. This explains why nearly all seedsmen procure their seed peas in the North. They are obliged to do so in order to procure perfect seed of strong vitality.

We have been growing seed peas for thirty years. In fact, growing seed peas was the foundation of our seed experience. We grow all our own peas, right here in the North, giving them the most careful attention, so as to keep them pure and true to name. We do not hesitate to guarantee that pea seed bought of us will be as pure and of as strong vitality as any that can be purchased, and more so than the most of others.

CULTURE

For early garden use we would advise a light, rich, warm soil, but for general crop, a moderately heavy, moist soil is best. The shorter the vine, the richer the soil should be. American Wonder and Little Gem require a very rich soil, but the Champion of England and other long-vined peas will make less vine and yield better if sown on land that is not too rich. To obtain best results, land for peas should be prepared the fall before planting. For early use, select some extra early variety and sow them in trenches about an inch deep in light, quick soil. The general crop may be sown later, but we advise selecting sorts that follow each other in time of maturing and sowing them moderately early. These should be sown in trenches from four to six inches in depth and covered with about two inches of earth. As the plants grow, the earth should be filled in level with the surface. This will secure larger pods and more of them and deep rooting. If the earth is filled in at the time of sowing, or the water is allowed to stand in the trenches, the seed will not germinate or grow well. The crop should be gathered as quick as it is fit to use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in taste, and sweeter than the smooth sorts. The wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

In making our selection of the different varieties of peas to offer in this catalog, we have been very careful to include only those varieties which we know from actual experience have real merit, so as to warrant us in recommending them to our patrons.

Those varieties marked with a (*) are wrinkled and should be sown thicker than the round peas and not until the ground is warm. They are the finest flavored peas.

Those marked (+) are large-podded sorts.

The varieties here listed are arranged in the order in which they become suitable for use—the earliest first and so on down the list to the latest. This information has been obtained from actual tests on our trial grounds and may be depended upon as being reliable.

72. *GREGORY'S SURPRISE

The Earliest Pea in Existence

It will be found to be earlier even than the Alaska or Extra Early. The vines grow 20 to 24 inches high, and need no staking. Pods are not quite as large as the American Wonder, but they are far more numerous and earlier, being ready for market five days earlier.

Not only is it earlier than the hard, smooth sorts, but it has a delicious sweetness not found in any of those varieties.

It is rightfully named Surprise. It becomes more and more a source of surprise to us every year we grow it, not only on account of its earliness, but on account of its great yielding quality and fine flavor. We most heartily recommend it to our friends.

Ready to pick 45 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

75. *†AMEER

This is one of the best of the many new sorts. It comes in just after Gradus, which it decidedly excels as a cropper and in length of pods; in some of these we counted nine peas, which, as every gardener knows, is very rare among American grown varieties. The peas are blue-green in color, sweet, tender, and of a rich flavor. Vine about three feet in height. Its splendid cropping qualities and the extra size of the pods will please everybody.

Ready to pick 47 days after planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

78. D. & B.'S IMPROVED ALASKA

We have spent years of care and labor in developing this superior strain of the Alaska pea. The results are a great improvement both in earliness and productiveness, so that we claim to now have a strain of Alaska peas that are a little earlier, more productive, and ripen more evenly than any Alaska pea on the market.



D. & B.'s Improved Alaska Pea

We have accomplished this by selecting each year a few of the largest and earliest pods, the seeds from which were planted. After repeating this operation several years, we had a few peas of very superior quality. These were planted and instead of again selecting the best pods, we pulled out and destroyed the poorest vines until we had enough ahead to warrant our offering them for sale.

The market gardener and farmer will appreciate these improvements, as they mean dollars and cents to them.

Ready to pick 47 days after planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

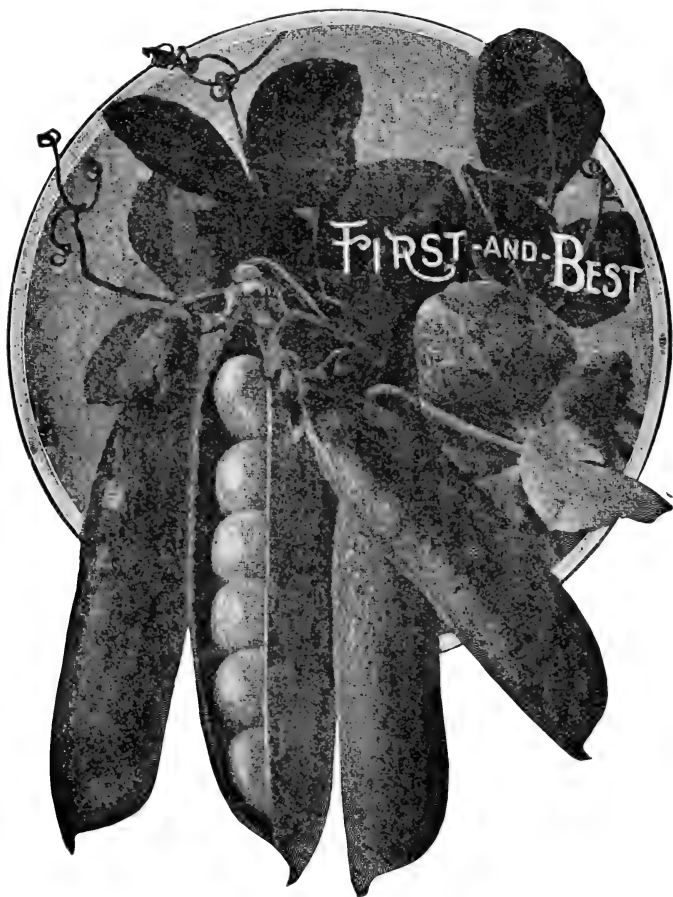
By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

81. D. & B.'S FIRST AND BEST OR EXTRA EARLY**The Best Strain of Extra Early Peas Ever Developed**

By careful selection and reselection for a period extending over several years, we have been able to produce this magnificent strain of white extra early peas.

Being grown and developed in the far North, the strain has been so improved as to warrant us in claiming that it is the **earliest, most prolific** and even strain possible to produce. It matures so well together as to permit of all pods being picked at one time, being a great advantage to the market gardener, who can not afford to go over the vines several times.

The vines are vigorous and hardy, three to three and one-half feet high, bearing three to seven straight pods containing from seven to nine smooth peas of superior quality.

**D. & B.'s First and Best or Extra Early**

Ready to pick 47 days after planting.
 Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
 By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

84. *PREMIUM GEM**An Improved Strain of the Old Little Gem**

A very desirable, early, green, wrinkled variety. Of dwarf growth, about 18 inches high, and but a day or two later than American Wonder. Very productive, pods about three inches long, round, and literally packed with large, wrinkled, green peas of delicious flavor. A great favorite with market gardeners on account of its earliness and productiveness. Ready to pick 49 days from date of planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
 By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.



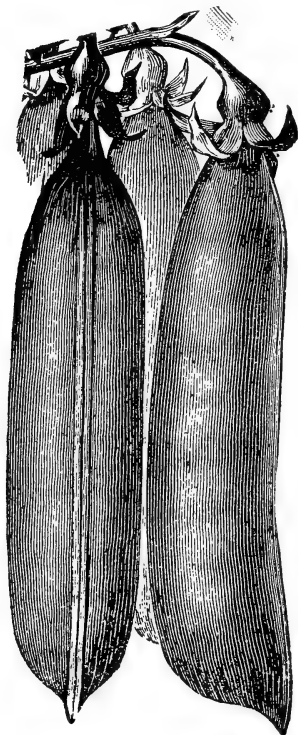
Premium Gem

87. *NOTT'S EXCELSIOR
The Best of the Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties

Combines to a wonderful extent the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem with none of their objectionable fea-

tures. The vines are taller than the American Wonder, but being only about 15 inches high, are not as tall as the Premium Gem, but is much more prolific than either. The peas are unsurpassed for quality and sweetness. A very desirable variety for the market gardener and the best of all for the home garden. Grows to a uniform length of 15 inches. Seed green, much wrinkled and square, on account of being packed in the pods so tightly. Ready to pick in 49 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.



Nott's Excelsior

90. *†EARLY GRADUS or PROSPERITY

(See Colored Page 57)

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Ready to pick in 49 days.

93. *AMERICAN WONDER

Nearly as early as Gregory's Surprise, with stout branching vines 10 to 12 inches high, when grown under favorable conditions. These vines are literally loaded with pods containing seven or eight large, luscious, wrinkled peas of finest quality.

The American Wonder has always been a great favorite for the home garden on account of its strong, robust nature, earliness, and fine quality. The strain we are offering has been grown by ourselves for years, and has been worked up to a very

high standard of quality. There is absolutely no better strain on the market. Ready to pick 49 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

96. PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET

By Far the Most Prolific Extra Early

A long-podded extra early containing two or three more peas to a pod and more pods to a vine than any of the extra earlies. In developing this excellent strain, we have sacrificed earliness to favor quantity, so that while it will yield 50 per cent more peas than the old Extra early, it is three or four days later.

Many single vines will bear forty or fifty fully developed pods as the result of one seed sown. The quality is the best, being as sweet as any of the early smooth kinds.

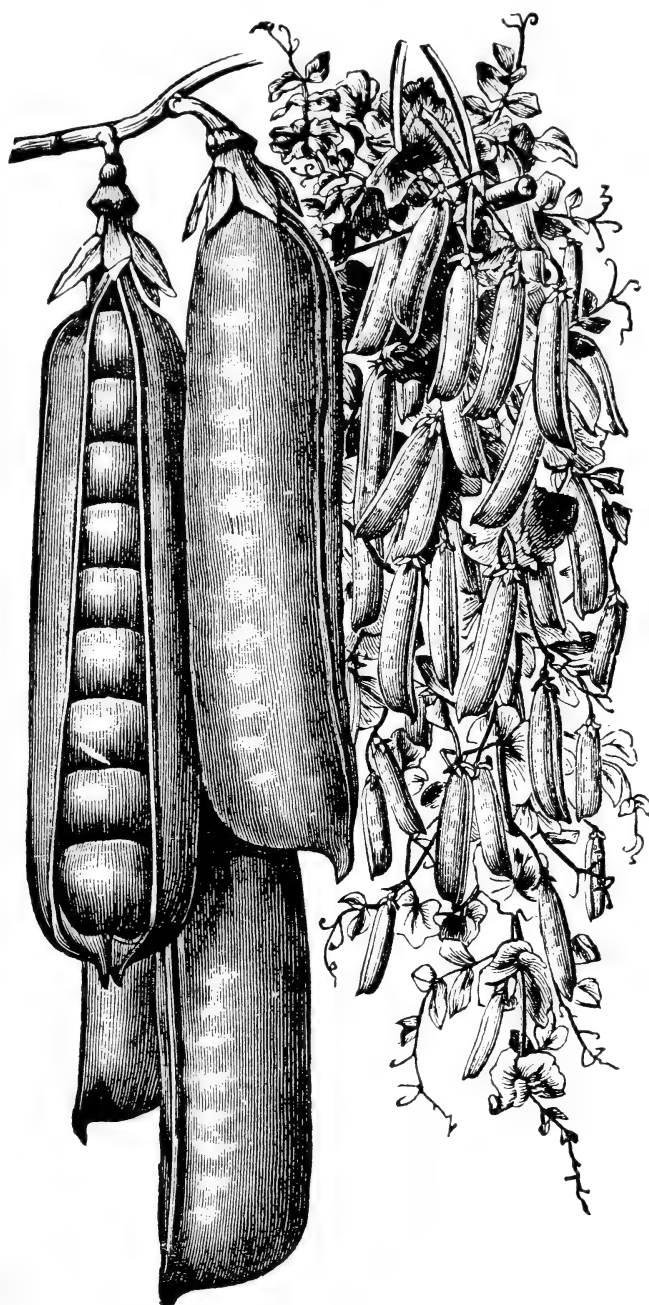
The vines grow about 30 inches high, are a mass of long, well-filled pods containing from six to nine peas, which can always be gathered at two pickings. Ready for picking in 49 days.

The demand for this grand new pea was so much greater than we expected last season, our stock was entirely exhausted early. We are better prepared this year, and hope to be able to fill all orders.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

99. †*THOMAS LAXTON

New, first early, large-podded pea. This fine new early pea was raised by crossing "Gradus" (Prosperity) with a very fine seedling of the "Earliest of All" type. It is a white seeded, wrinkled marrow with a good constitution. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but pods contain on an average seven to eight very large peas of the richest flavor. The height is about three to three and one-half feet. As a first early, we consider this the finest early pea ever introduced, and likely to supercede that fine early

**Prolific Early Market**

pea "Gradus," being earlier, hardier in constitution, and darker in color. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden. It is certainly one of the very best varieties yet produced. Ready to pick 49 days after planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

102. TOM THUMB

Is an old-fashioned favorite on account of its very dwarf habit, productiveness, and good quality. The Tom Thumb is very early, ma-

turing about the same time as the American Wonder. Vines are but about nine inches high, but stand erect and are so heavily loaded with pods as to conceal the foliage and appear to be all pods. Pods are of good size, and are packed full of peas of good quality. Seed is smooth and white, some larger than Extra Early and First and

Best. The most wonderful yielding pea we know of. In our field crops it yields fully as many dry peas as do any of the large-vine varieties.

Ready to pick 54 days from date of planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

105. *†D. & B.'S BOUNTIFUL

(For description, see colored page 55)

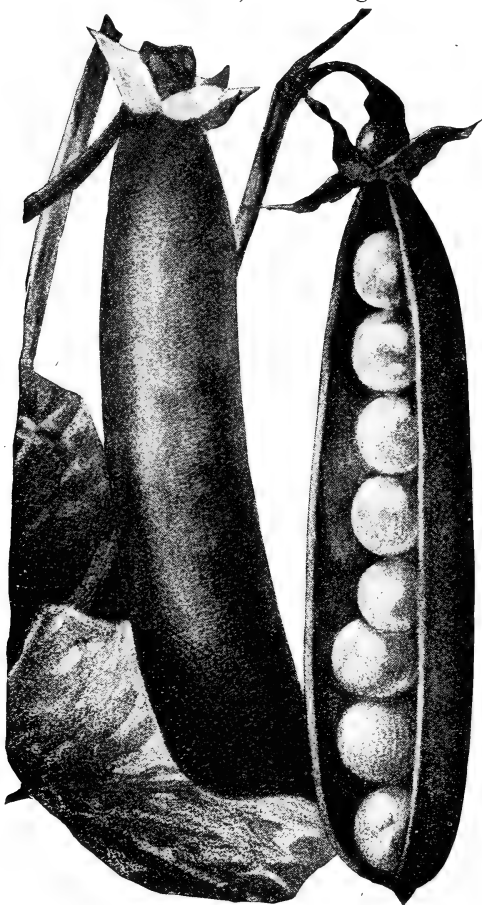
Price: Pkt., 15 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Ready to pick 60 days from date of planting.

108. *†NEW ENGLISH MARROW PEA— SENATOR

We have been growing this new pea three years, and now offer it to our patrons with full confidence that it will give perfect satisfaction in every particular.

The Senator pea grows from three to four feet high and bears a surprisingly large quantity of large, handsome pods filled almost to bursting with great, succulent peas as large as marbles, of superb quality. Its



Thomas Laxton

sweet, buttery flavor is not excelled by any pea we know of. Ready to pick in 60 days.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

110. *ADMIRAL

Vines vigorous, about four feet high, slender, little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great profusion, about three inches long, curved, bright green, packed full of wrinkled peas of fine color and flavor. When suitable for use, peas are a beautiful green in color, but when ripe they change to a yellowish color, very peculiarly wrinkled. We know of no pea that remains longer in condition for use or one that bears any more abundantly. We do not hesitate to recommend it to our customers and advise them to give it a trial.

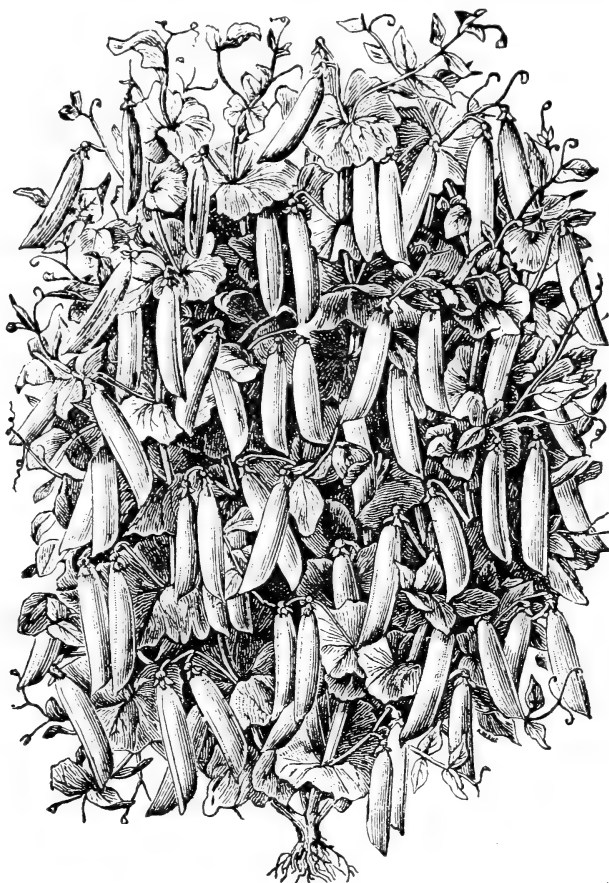
Ready to pick in 62 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

114. *BLISS ABUNDANCE

Grows about 30 inches high. Vines very strong and vigorous, branching to such an extent that they may better be called bushes than vines. These are literally loaded with long pods, well filled with from six to ten large sweet peas. The whole crop maturing so nearly at one time, its great productiveness, and its large dark-green pods,



Admiral

make Bliss Abundance a very popular variety, both with the canner and market gardener. Our stock of this popular variety is unusually fine. We notice that when a customer once orders of it, he usually includes it in his next order.

Ready to pick in 64 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

117. *†D. & B.'S IMPROVED STRATAGEM

One of the best of the large-podded sorts. Height about 18 inches. Vines are very stalky, and are loaded with pods of an immense size containing from nine to eleven large green peas of excellent flavor. The Old Stratagem has always been one of the most popular of the late sorts on account of its fine quality, but its being a shy yielder impaired its usefulness.

The Improved Stratagem has all the good qualities of the old type combined with the best yielding qualities. It is one of the best peas now on the market for those who want large, showy pods and peas of best quality.

Ready for table use in about 64 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

118. †*D. & B.'S DEFIANCE

(For description, see colored page 55)

Price, pkt., 15 cts., by mail, postpaid.

Ready to pick 68 days from date of planting.



D. & B.'s Improved Stratagem

120. *HOSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN

The Most Prolific of All Wrinkled Sorts

A fine wrinkled variety not only for the family garden but for the market gardener and canner. Vines grow from two to two and one-half feet high, are very strong and upright, needing no bushing.

The peculiarity of this variety is in its branching habit, which is very pronounced, each vine branching out like a tree, and each branch bearing several good-sized pods, well filled with wrinkled peas of good flavor.



Hosford's Market Garden

This is undoubtedly the biggest and surest cropper among the wrinkled varieties, and is very valuable for that reason.

Ready to pick in 64 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

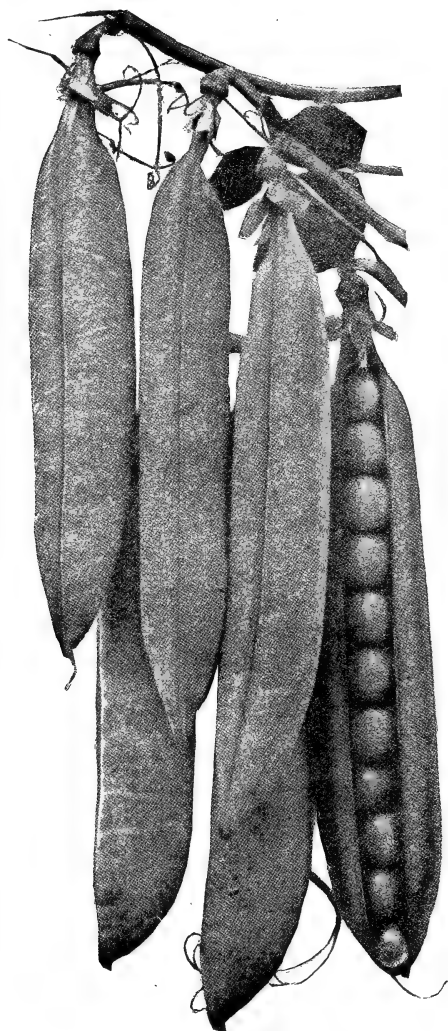
123. *†LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH

A general favorite with the farmers of Long Island, who grow it for the New York Market. The correct name is Telegraph, it being introduced from England a number of years since under that name.

It is similar in growth and habit to the famous Telephone, which was originated from it. Vines are strong and stalky, about four feet high, with coarse foliage of dark-green color. Pods are very large, containing as high as 12 peas of the very finest quality. A better yielder and more hardy than the Telephone. Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.



Long Island Mammoth

124. *†DUKE OF ALBANY

A very large wrinkled pea, similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of pods and foliage. Vine four and one-half to five feet high, vigorous and strong growing. Pods very large, straight, and thick, borne in great profusion, and when in condition for picking, a dark-green color, well filled with peas that are very sweet and tender.

The demand is now for peas of this color, which with its great productiveness, makes the Duke of Albany a very profitable variety for the market gardener. Pods of this kind are always the first to sell. Ready to pick in about 64 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

127. *†TELEPHONE

One of the leading favorites with the market gardener. In fact, it is an ideal market gardener's variety. Vines grow about four feet high, are very strong and stalky, having large, coarse, light-colored foliage. Each vine bears from eight to ten very large, straight pods of very fine appearance, containing from eight to twelve large wrinkled peas, tender, sweet, and of delicious flavor. It comes in soon after the Advancer and Gem. Market gardeners

prefer it on account of the fine appearance of the immense pods and its great productiveness.

Our stock is simply perfect, we never have seen better.

Ready to pick in about 64 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.25.



Duke of Albany

130. *†ALDERMAN

This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large-podded, dark-colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers

these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly.

Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

133. *CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

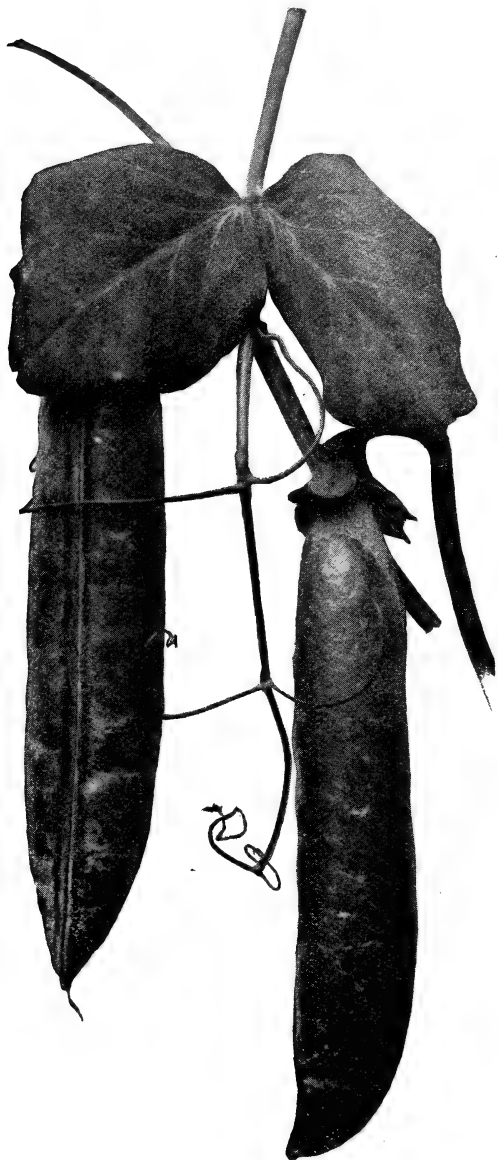
This splendid variety has long been considered the standard for main crop and summer use. It is very productive and universally

admitted to be one of the richest- and best-flavored peas. Many think that there is no pea as sweet as this, and we are inclined to agree with them. The vines grow about five feet high, are very vigorous, and produce a great abundance of large, well-filled pods. Peas are large, green, wrinkled. Does well on light soil when dwarf varieties will not yield at all. Our strain of this variety is far ahead of the usual sort.

Ready to pick 64 days from planting.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.



Telephone

136. *†PETOSKEY

(For description, see colored page 56)

Ready to pick 64 days from date of planting.

Price, pkt., 15 cts., by mail, postpaid.

139. *BLISS EVER-BEARING

Vines stout, about two and one-half feet high, of branching habit, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods, four or five inches long, containing from eight to ten peas one-half inch in diameter, of peculiar rich flavor. Very productive. If pods are picked as they mature and soil and season are favorable, the vines will throw out new branches

bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. This characteristic makes the Everbearing a very valuable sort for the home garden. Many prefer it to all others on account of the size of the peas, its cooking quickly, and its fine quality.

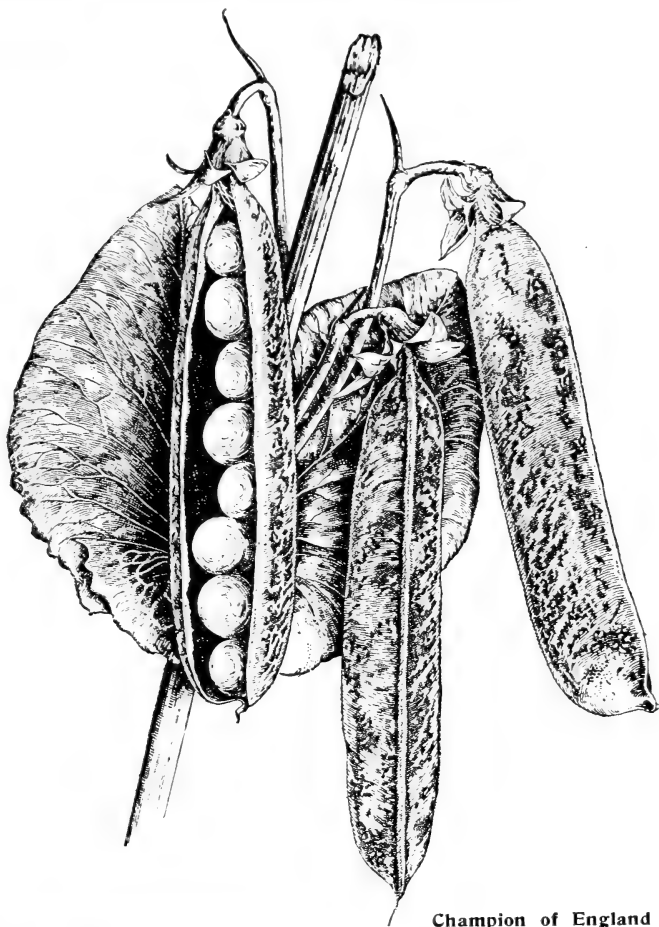
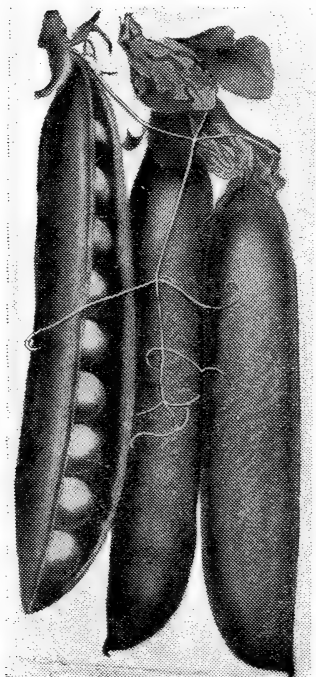
Ready to pick in about 66 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

142. *YORKSHIRE HERO

A very popular and extremely productive second early variety. Grows about three feet high and bears at the top a number of broad

**Champion of England****Yorkshire Hero**

Pods well filled with large, sweet peas that remain a long time in condition for use. It is not only an excellent second early for the home garden, but on account of its stalky growth and great productiveness, it is a very profitable pea to grow for the market. It comes in soon after the first earlies, but is far more productive. The peas are of such fine quality as to be preferred by those who like a rich marrow-like pea.

Ready for use in 66 days.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, post-paid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

145. *McLEAN'S ADVANCER

A green, wrinkled variety, growing from two and one-half to three feet high, with broad, long pods, abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some the best of the second early sorts. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners on account of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and by canners on account of its retaining its color so well. It

is also very popular with consumers on account of its fine quality. Our strain of this variety far excels any we have ever grown for other seedsmen.

Ready for use about 67 days from planting.
Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.



McLean's Advancer

150. *†DWARF TELEPHONE

Medium season; dwarf vines; a good bearer, often carrying pods equal in size, shape, and fulness to those of the Tall Telephone, with peas equally well flavored.

A semi-dwarf, very large-podded main crop pea similar to Improved Stratagem, but a little earlier maturing and lighter in color of vine and pod. A vigorous growth is characteristic of this variety. Market gardeners, even when the season is not the most favorable, can depend on it for a splendid yield of handsome pods filled with large peas of the finest quality.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

HOWLETT HILL, N. Y.

Am highly pleased with past results from your seeds. Have weighed all pounds and halves of seed purchased of you and find they overrun. This means something to a gardener on such seed as cabbage and onions.

E. B. MORTON.

153. *†SHROPSHIRE HERO

A very valuable second early large wrinkled pea of remarkably strong growth. Vines two to two and one-half feet high, loaded with large pods containing nine or ten large peas of beautiful green color and most delicious flavor. With us it has proved to be one of the heaviest yielders of the wrinkled varieties. In fact, if we were to tell of the immense yields this variety has given us, we would not be believed.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.
Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

157. D. & B.'S MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR

This special strain of ours is far ahead of the usual edible podded sorts, not only on account of its immense pods but its delicious quality. The large, sweet, brittle pods have none of the tough inner lining so often found in peas bought for Melting Sugar.

This variety is used in the same manner as snap or string beans. The pods are very large, extremely tender, so much so that they snap off like stringless bean pods. Pods are entirely stringless, of delicious flavor. Vines grow about four feet high.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.
Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00.

159. *LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT

Vines four or five feet high, of very strong growth. On this account it does not need a strong, heavy soil, but will yield better on light soil, where it will not go so much to vines.

It is cultivated more for a summer crop than any other variety. Pods are round, light colored, and well filled with very large, smooth, white peas. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior to the wrinkled varieties in quality.

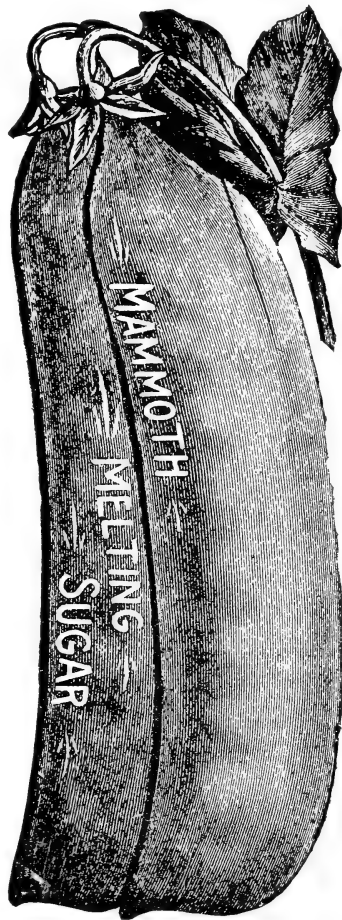
Ready to pick 70 days from planting.
Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.

162. *LARGE BLACK EYE MARROWFAT

Similar to the large White Marrowfat in height, time of ripening, and yield, but the peas are light brown in color with black eyes. It is a very heavy yielder, and can be recommended as one of the best of the Marrow varieties.

Ready to pick 70 days from planting.
Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.
By express: Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.



D. & B.'s Mammoth Melting Sugar

FIELD PEAS

Field peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North, for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn, and about six weeks earlier. For cows the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone, it can be used for pasturage.

Field peas can be sown either alone or with oats, as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short.

As fertilizer, field peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover.

165. Golden Vine or Canadian Field.—Grows about three feet high, yields well. Peas good size, and light yellow in color. Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.

168. Supeneau.—A small French variety. Grows about two feet high, and yields enormously, 50 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. Extremely early, being but a few days later than the Extra Early and Alaska. Peas are very small and white. Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.

171. Green Field.—A very fine variety and a good yielder. Grows three feet high. Pods of good size and well filled with smooth peas of a beautiful green color. Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.

174. Scotch Field.—Used a good deal for soups. Grows and yields about the same as Green Field. Peas of good size, color green shaded with white. Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.

177. Black English.—See Specialties, page 58.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 110.

D. & B.'s Northern Grown Seed Beans

Michigan beans have the reputation, the world over, of being the best there are. The most of the commercial beans are grown in the central and southern part of the state, the most of the clearings in the north still being small, and the farmers not yet growing beans very extensively. But they are increasing their acreage very rapidly, so that they will soon make just as much a specialty of this crop as they do in the southern part of the state.

Our beans being grown on new land are free from blight and other diseases which are so troublesome on the old farms. Also being grown in the north, they are hardier, have stronger vitality, are better colored, yield better, and ripen much earlier, than those grown farther south. We are just as far ahead of southern Michigan in these respects as southern Michigan is ahead of other localities.

You certainly will not go amiss if you plant Northern Michigan beans.

Beans like a dry, light, rich, warm soil, although they can be successfully grown on almost any kind of good garden soil. A good many "Old Timers" pretend to think that if a soil is too poor to grow anything else, it should be planted to beans. This is a mistaken idea. Our experience is that beans require just as good land and just as much care as any crop, if good results are to be attained.

Beans should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warmed up and after all danger of frost, for they rot easily in the ground and the tender leaves can not stand cold. The Dwarfs, as a usual thing, are earliest and most hardy. Running beans, especially the Limas, are much more tender than the Dwarfs, and should not be planted as early in the season.

CULTURE

In garden culture, beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in drills 18 inches apart and three inches apart in the drills. For field culture, the rows are made two feet or 28 inches apart so as to cultivate with a horse.

Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow hoeing or cultivating should be given. This should, by all means, be discontinued after the blossoms appear, as blossoms and pods are very tender and easily damaged. Cultivation should, therefore, be well done before the blossoms appear. It is useless to expect a good crop of beans on illy prepared soil or on land that needs deep stirring after planting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill and one bushel is sufficient for an acre. Lima and Pole beans require one quart for 100 hills. Plant five or six beans in each hill about two inches deep. Make hills about three feet apart each way, setting the large-seed varieties with the eye downward.

Picking the pods as fast as they are large enough for use and not allowing the beans to ripen will greatly lengthen the bearing season.

DWARF WAX PODDED SORTS

180. D. & B.'S EARLIEST OF ALL WAX

(For description, see colored page 59)

The earliest bean in existence.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

183. PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX

Vines medium size, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, borne well up from the ground, cylindrical, fleshy, and of clear creamy white color, remaining a long time in condition for use. Seed oblong, small, jet black.

This bean is an improvement on the old Butter Bean, being a more robust grower and surer yielder, with larger, rounder, and more brittle pods. Its most distinctive feature is its extreme earli-

ness. In our trial grounds we found this the earliest of all except D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax, and it is but a very few days later than that wonderful new variety.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

186. D. & B.'S PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

The Best but not the Earliest Dwarf Wax Bean

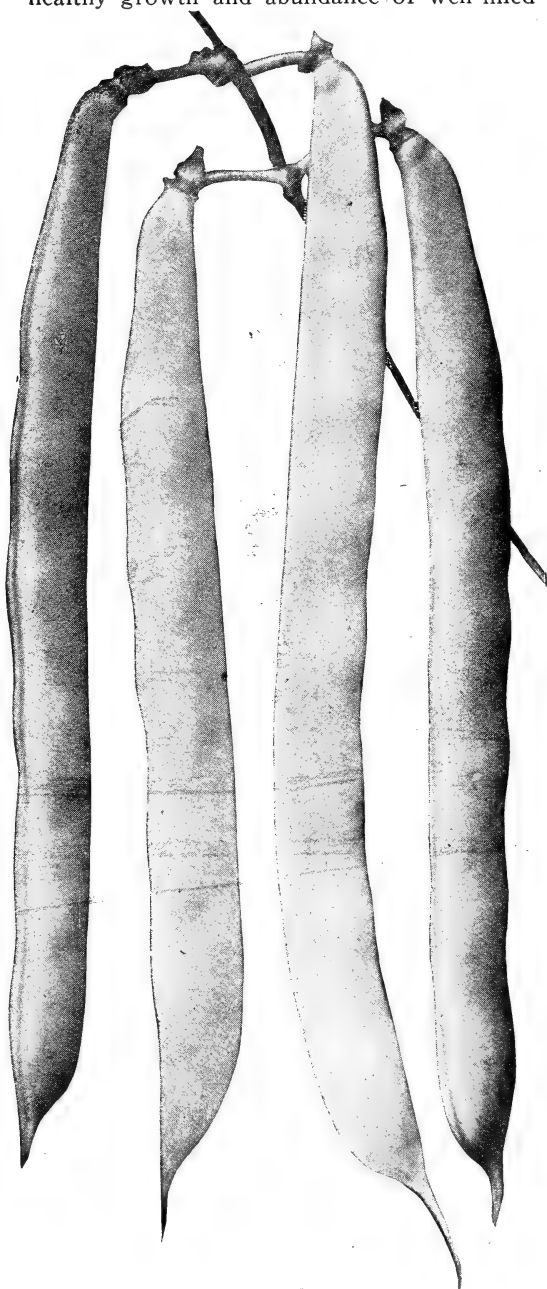
A grand new variety that is medium early, hardy, very prolific, and of superior quality. Pods are long, straight, round as a pencil,



D. & B.'s Pencil Pod Black Wax

saddle backed, fleshy, and of a bright yellow color. They are tender, brittle, absolutely stringless, and produce during a long season.

Plants are of a true bush growth, 15 inches high, very strong and vigorous, with a great abundance of coarse, dark-colored foliage. The pods are borne in great profusion well up from the ground, and are exceedingly free from rust. This is one of the surest yielding varieties among the wax pods. While inspecting our bean crops the past season, we found this variety ahead of all others in the way of healthy growth and abundance of well-filled pods.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

The table quality of the Pencil Pod is all that can be desired. It remains tender longer than most other varieties, and when cooked does not have that strong, "beany" taste found in so many "string" beans, but is tender and as sweet as a Telephone pea.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express.

189. SADDLEBACK WAX

The plants are of strong bush growth. 15 inches in height, extra productive. The pods are long, nearly straight, well-rounded and so meaty as to be *saddle-backed* or creased in the center. The flesh between the beans is *solid meat without any open spaces*, brittle, always stringless, of a rich golden yellow and finest flavor.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 30 cts., by freight or express.

192. CURRY'S RUST-PROOF WAX

A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, thick, flat, long and meaty. It is absolutely rust-proof, at least we have never seen any beans of this variety that were affected with rust.

The vine is very hardy and vigorous.

The beans, when ripe, are bluish black and kidney-shaped. An excellent shipper.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

195. WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

One of the earliest and most productive of all the wax beans. A week earlier than the Golden Wax and a far better yielder. Almost entirely free from rust and disease. Vines are strong and hardy, bearing a large crop of large, flat, nearly straight, very white and wax-like, handsome pods.

These are very brittle and entirely stringless, of a rich buttery flavor, and always command a ready sale, making it one of the most profitable varieties for the market gardener. The seed is large, kidney-shaped, white with markings of reddish purple around the eyes.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 30 cts.

198. DETROIT WAX

The plants of this old popular variety are very hardy, quite dwarf but very erect, bearing their pods well up from the ground. Pods are straight, broad, flat, but thick and meaty. Pods are yellow when young, but as they grow older change to a waxy golden shade. Very free from rust. In fact it is catalogued by some as being absolutely so. Entirely stringless while young. Seed white and quite round with markings of brown and black around the eye.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

201. GOLDEN WAX

A great many seedsmen catalog so-called "Improved Golden Wax" beans, claiming great superiority over the old Golden Wax. We have tested many of these new beans. Some proved to be nothing but the old Golden Wax with a new name. Some proved to be a little superior to the old strain in

some one way, but were inferior in others.

In general excellence, for the home or market garden, we do not believe the old Golden Wax has been equaled. The continual increase in demand for it certainly indicates that it has not.

The Golden Wax is a very early and productive bean. The pods are good length, straight, broad, flat, fleshy, golden yellow, with short green points. They cook well as snaps, shell well when green, and are of highest quality when used in either way. Seed is of



Davis White Wax

medium size, oval, white, more or less colored with two shades of purplish red.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

204. GOLDEN EYE WAX

Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods six inches long, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy. Considered by some to be the best of the wax pods. Very early, a vigorous grower and sure yielder. Pods are a beautiful waxy golden color, and when cooked, are very sweet and palatable. A valuable sort.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

207. DAVIS WHITE WAX

The most hardy and productive wax bean in cultivation. Very popular with market gardeners and shippers on account of its very showy pods, which stand shipping extra well.

The vine is very vigorous and rustless, and bears its beautiful long pods in great clusters near the center, well off the ground.

The pods are often eight inches long, straight, slender, white, and handsome. When young, they are brittle, crisp, tender, and of good quality. The seed is pure white, kidney-shaped, and when dry and cooked, far excels the Navy bean in flavor and richness. Very valuable for canners on account of the white seed and pods not coloring when cooked.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

210. EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE

The Most Popular of the
Green Snap Sorts

For snaps there is nothing superior among the green podded varieties, and many prefer this to any of the wax pods.

Vines grow erect, with coarse, dark-green foliage. Pods green, long, curved, round with creased back, very fleshy,



Extra Early Round Pod Red Valentine

crisp and tender a long time after becoming fit to pull.

Seed long, of medium size, irregular shape, color pink marked with red. The irregular size and shape of seed is an indication of fleshiness of the pods and purity of the stock. No one has better stock than ours. It is the result of years of selecting and growing. Some claim to have a different and improved strain of the "Valentine" beans. We have tried them all, but have never found any equal to our own.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

213. NEW BLACK VALENTINE BEAN

Possesses all the merits of the Red Valentine, and in addition the pod is fully one-third longer than Red Valentine. *The pods are perfectly round and straight*, and of a beautiful green color. It is suitable for early and late planting. It is as useful as Extra Early Refugee, being equally as hardy in every respect as the Refugee, while the beans are produced in enormous quantities. For any purpose, or at any time of the year, this bean will be found exceedingly valuable.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

216. BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Combines the Good Qualities of All Green Pod Beans

It is very early and wonderfully productive. The vine is vigorous, spreading and hardy. The pods are larger than the Valentine, slender, round, brittle, entirely stringless, and of a beautiful dark-green color.

For the home or market garden no other green pod is as satisfactory and no other need be planted, for by making frequent plantings, fine pods may be constantly had until cut off by heavy frosts. Being very hardy, it takes a heavy frost to kill the vines.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

219. GIANT STRINGLESS

An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods are a little larger and a few days later than those of Burpee's Stringless, but are of better quality and more brittle. Leaves are small and light green. Seed is long, slender, light yellowish brown. The plants grow strong and thrifty, are very hardy, and yield enormously.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

222. EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE

A very early green-podded kind, furnishing an oval, fleshy pod of fine quality. True bush growth, 15 inches high, branching freely, with coarse, abundant foliage. Pods are nearly round, pale green, six inches long, tapering to a slender point, solid and fleshy, brittle, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. Seed long, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches.

Our stock of this variety has been selected with great care and is very uniform, all the vines ripening their pods well together.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

225. EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS

A very early standard variety. Much prized on account of its productiveness and excellent quality. Vines large, vigorous, branching, with an abundance of large, coarse foliage. Pods are long, straight, flat, handsome, and when young of good quality. Seed is long, kidney-shaped, yellowish drab with darker marks around the eyes. The green pods are often eight inches long, and are always tender and brittle.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.

228. DWARF HORTICULTURAL

Vines very productive, compact, with large leaves.

Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. They become fit for use as shell beans



Giant Stringless

very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form. Seed large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.

231. IMPROVED GODDARD or BOSTON FAVORITE



Improved Goddard or Boston Favorite

Vines very large, much branched, but stand erect, forming a large bush. Leaves are large, much crimped. Pods are large, long, flat, curved, with long curved points, green when young but when fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with red. Green beans

are nearly as large and are of better quality than the large Lima, although they are different shape. Seed is like Dwarf Horticultural, but larger and much longer.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 20 cts.

DWARF LIMA SORTS

234. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA

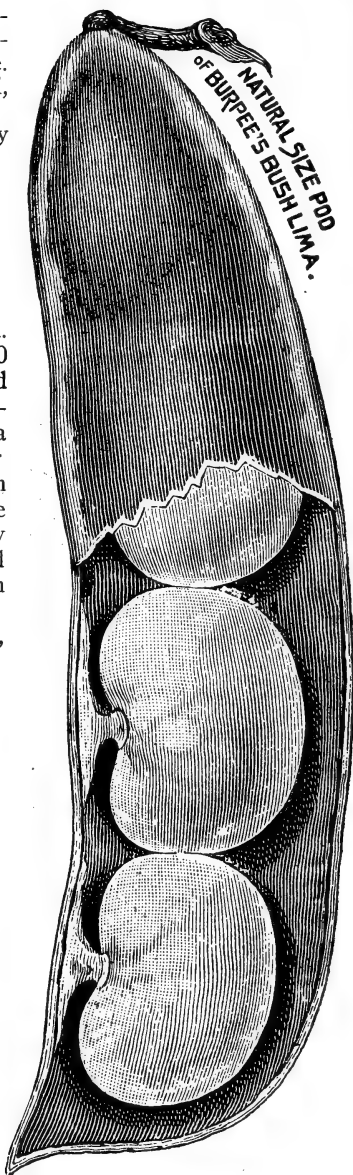
Comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each develops into a magnificent circular bush two or three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the well-known Pole Limas.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

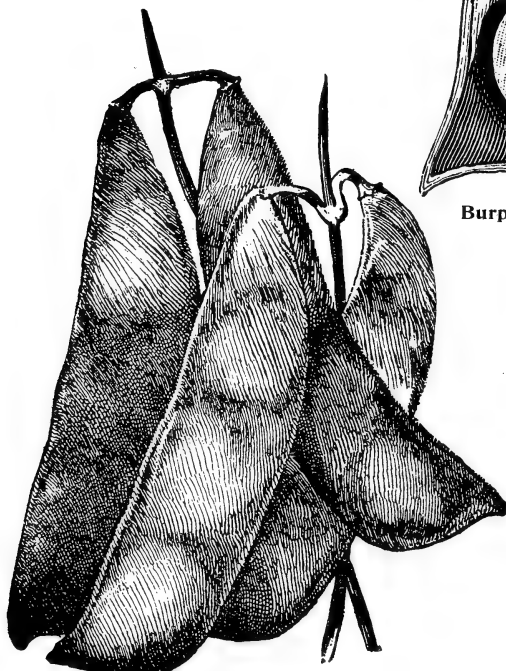
By express: Qt., 25 cts.

237. DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA

A bush form of the true Lima. Plants are uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. The pods are as large as the large Limas, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best qual-



Burpee's Bush Lima



Dwarf Large White Lima

ity. While not quite as early as Burpee's Bush Lima, many consider it better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the large Limas. Any one who has planted this variety will wish to plant it again. Seed of medium size, flat, white.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

LARGE-SEEDED POLE LIMA BEANS

240. HENDERSON'S EARLY LEVIATHAN

This is the very earliest. It will not only give large lima beans earlier than any other strain, but is also much more productive, both early and throughout the season. It is a strong grower, clinging well to the poles, and is a sure cropper. The pods differ from those of other early pole limas in being straighter and longer. The pods hang out from the foliage in large clusters and contain three or four and sometimes five large beans to the pod.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.;
by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

244. LARGE WHITE LIMA

This bean is too late for the extreme north, and is being supplanted by Seibert's Early Lima, because the latter is earlier. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.;
by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

247. OLD HOMESTEAD OR KENTUCKY WONDER

This most popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods usually grow seven or eight inches long, and are so fleshy that they are broader than they are wide, with deeply creased backs. They are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear until the end of the season.

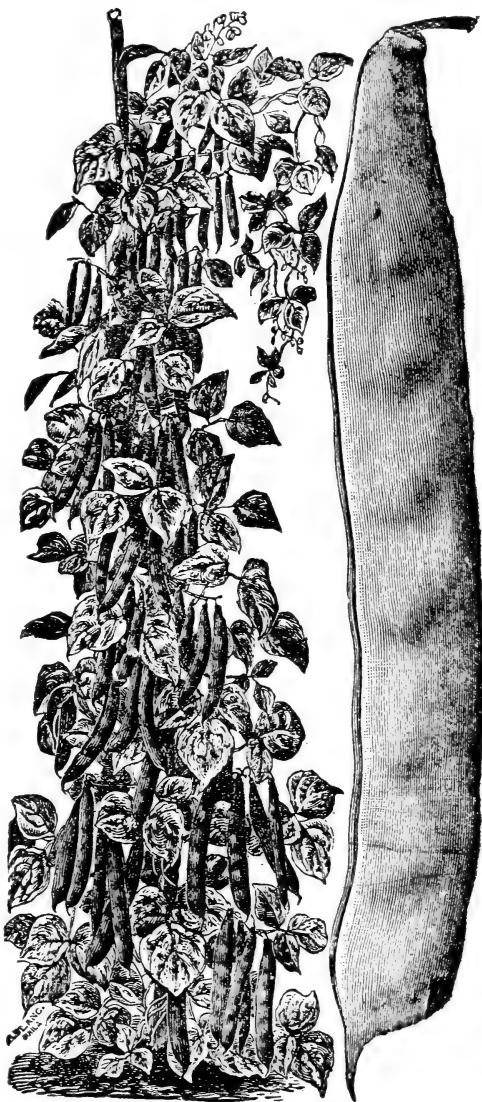
One of the most profitable for the market gardener on account of its being such a prolific yielder and the pods being so very showy.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

250. LAZY WIFE

The finest flavored of all as "Snap Shorts." The pods are of medium dark-green color, very abundantly produced in great clusters, and measure from five to seven inches in length. The illustration represents a natural-sized pod, although it is somewhat shorter than the average. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy, entirely stringless, and retain their rich and stringless quality until



Lazy Wife

nearly ripe, and at all stages are peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans.

Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 25 cts.

FIELD BEANS

252. D. & B.'S IMPROVED WHITE FIELD BEAN

The result of years of careful growing and selecting. Far superior in both quality and productiveness to the common sorts. The vine is of medium size, erect, bearing a profusion of long pods well up from the ground. The dry beans are small, round, pure white, and of fine appearance. For this reason they are the most profitable for the farmer to grow, as they will always bring an extra price. We have shipped these beans into every state in the Union, and have never received a complaint that they were not just what we claim—the earliest and best field bean in existence. We have, however, received many enthusiastic letters from people who have planted them and are more than satisfied with the results. Try a few of D. & B.'s Improved White Beans and get acquainted with the best bean that grows.

Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By express: Qt., 15 cts.

255. WHITE KIDNEY

An excellent shell bean to use green in succotash and one of the best for winter use. Unsurpassed when baked. Vines large, branching, with large, broad leaves. Pods medium size, dark green, coarse. Seed large, white, kidney-shaped, slightly flattened.

Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

258. RED KIDNEY

Similar to White Kidney as regards growth, pod, and shape of seed, which in the case of Red Kidney is a dark maroon or red. A very fine variety for baking.

Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

261. LARGE WHITE MARROW

Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves. Very prolific. Pods broad, green changing to yellow. Seed large, oval, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy. This variety, like the White Kidney, is extensively used as a dry, winter bean.

Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 110.

True Northern Grown Seed Corn

With the exception of Improved Leaming, the corn offered by us this season was grown right here in Emmet County, the most of it on our own farms. If it is not Northern Grown, we do not know where you will find any that is, for we are located as far north as any kind of corn can be brought to maturity in an average season. Of course, under the most favorable conditions, some kinds of corn will ripen north of us, but the seasons are very few when it will do so.

Our corn was all harvested early, was never exposed to any soaking rains, and was fully cured before cold weather. In fact, it never was exposed to any extreme cold, even after it was cured. It tests very high indeed, averaging 98 per cent, most lots going 100 per cent.

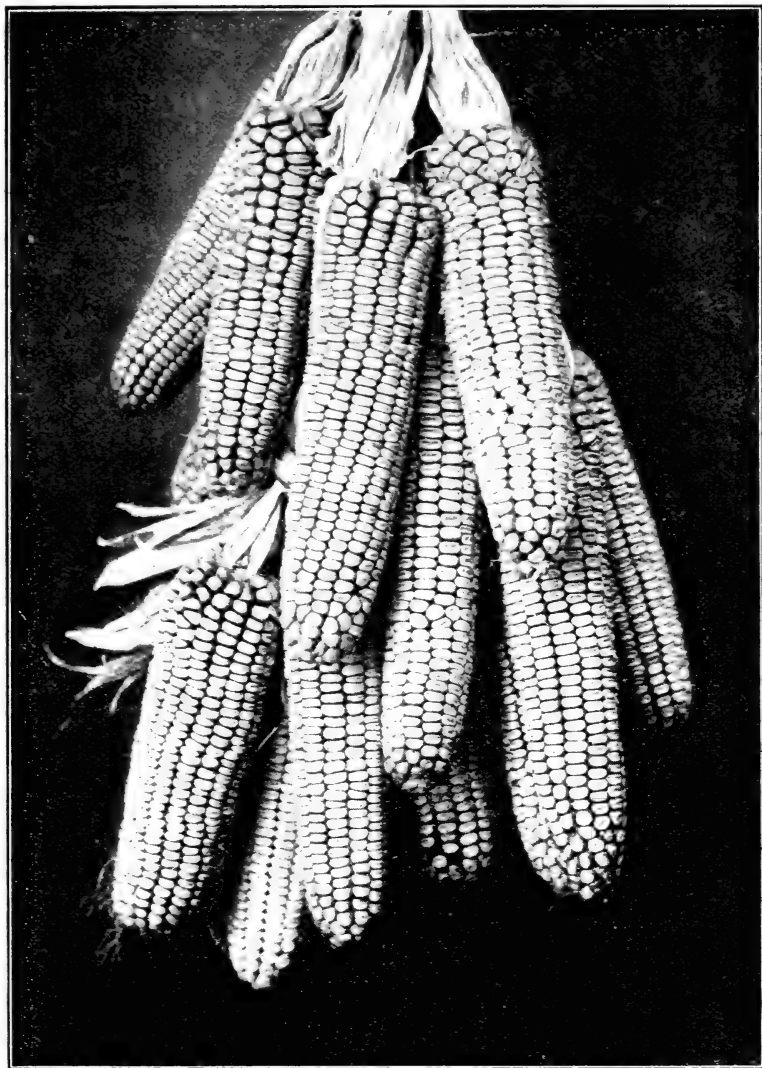
Being grown so far north, our customers need not fear but that it will mature where any corn will mature.

All shelled corn is butted and tipped before shelling and thoroughly screened afterwards, all small and imperfect kernels being taken out.

Every lot of corn is tested, some lots several times. After our customers receive it, we wish that they would test it themselves to assure themselves that it is all right. If it proves to not be entirely satisfactory, they are at liberty to return it to us at our expense, providing they do so within ten days from the day they receive it, and we will gladly refund their money. We want none of our customers to plant seed that is not as it should be; there is too much at stake.

Insist on having the best. The difference per acre between the cost of the best and poor seed is very small as compared with the difference in results.

All corn is sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense, unless money is sent to prepay charges.



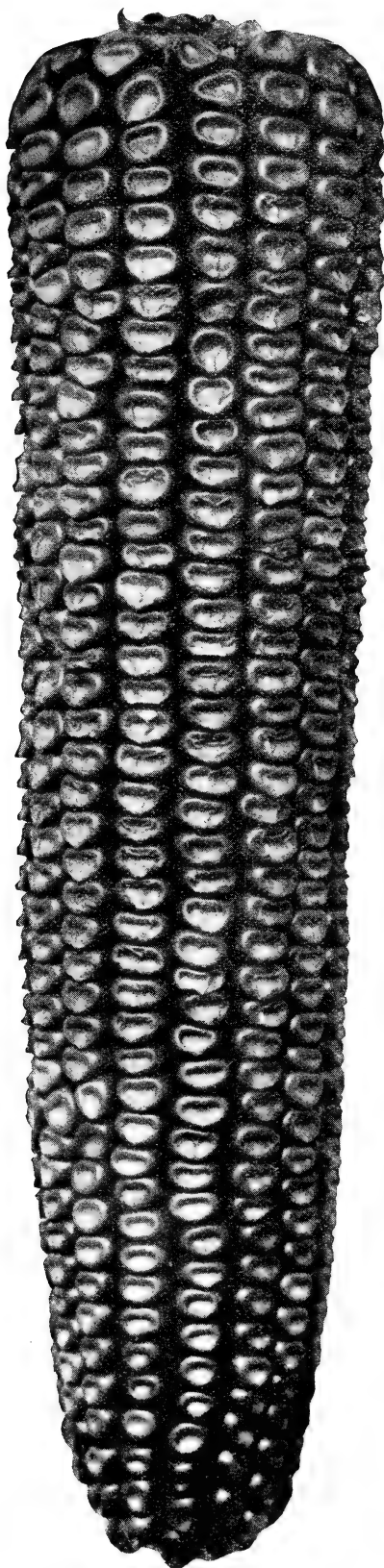
264. BURNHAM'S EARLY DENT

The Earliest Large Dent Corn Ever Produced

Burnham's Early Dent is the result of years of careful selecting and breeding by Mr. Burnham, one of Emmet County's oldest and best farmers. It is an improved strain of White Cap Yellow Dent, but is earlier, larger, and yields better. We have been growing it for three seasons, not wishing to offer it to our customers until we knew exactly what we are offering. We now offer it for the first time, confident that it will prove a boon to the northern farmer, and, in fact, to all farmers regardless of location.

Burnham's Early Dent grows to a height of seven or eight feet, makes a strong, vigorous growth, roots deep and so is not liable to fall down. There are practically no "suckers," but there is always an abundance of rank, rich green foliage, making it very desirable for fodder. In height and strength of growth, it will compare very favorably with any of the late dents which will not ripen outside of the "corn belt."

Burnham's Early Dent produces unusually large ears for an early corn. They will average nine inches in length, have from 12 to 16 rows of grain, and are well filled out at both butt and tip. They hold their size well out to the tip, and will yield more shelled corn to the basket than any corn we have ever grown. The accompanying illustration was taken from a photograph and shows the corn exactly



White Cap Yellow Dent
(Reduced One-Third)

as it is. Did you ever see better corn, any place, much more as far north as this? Is it not indeed a wonderful corn that will produce such results 300 miles north of the "corn belt"?

Burnham's Early Dent out-yielded all other varieties of corn in this locality last season. The seed we are offering was all grown by ourselves on our own farms, where it received the best of care. In spite of last season being a very poor one for corn, this variety gave an average yield of $74\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of shelled corn to the acre. In past seasons it has done much better, and it will always do better when planted farther south where the seasons are more favorable. We feel that a corn that will do even this well in our locality, is good enough for any one to plant any place. We know a good many will claim we are exaggerating regarding this corn, but we assure you we are not. We admit we are very enthusiastic about it,—justly so, we think,—but every word we have said about it is the truth. It will cost but little to test it for yourself. We wish you would. If you do and find that we have misrepresented in any way, we will gladly repay any money paid for seed.

Prices: Shelled, Qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, \$1.85 per bu.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$3.00. Not less than one bushel of ears sold on one order.

267. WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

A splendid corn for all northern latitudes that are just outside the corn belt. *As early as the Pride of the North and considerably larger*, thus making a safe as well as a profitable variety to grow. It grows six to seven feet high; abundant foliage; large, fine ears eight to ten inches long, well filled to the tip; 16 to 18 rowed; ears two inches in diameter with small cob; grains large and deep; outer end of kernel white, balance amber yellow; ripens in 90 to 95 days.

Our strain of white cap has been grown here for many years, and is thoroughly acclimated.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, \$1.60.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$2.50. Not less than 1 bushel of ears sold on one order.

270. MINNESOTA KING (Half Dent)

This is an exceedingly valuable variety, especially in the north where dent sorts can not be depended upon to mature a crop in unfavorable sea-

sons. The ears are a fair size, with eight rows of broad, yellow kernels, half-way between flint and dent. The stalks average about seven feet in height, possessing a remarkably healthy and vigorous constitution, enabling it to withstand all extremes in weather, so that it continues to grow and mature under conditions that would render any other sort a failure. It appears to have a faculty of growing under adverse circumstances, and is just the corn for wet, cold seasons.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60.

273. IMPROVED PRIDE OF THE NORTH

A very early 16-rowed yellow dent variety that can be successfully grown as far north as any dent corn; ripens in 90 days, and is often out of danger from frost in 75 days. Very hardy, ears very uniform, measuring from 8 to 10 inches. Cob red and very small, kernels long and closely set, stalks six to eight feet, strong, and excellent for fodder, often bearing two and sometimes three full-sized ears. Produces an enormous amount of shelled corn for the amount of cob. An exceedingly prolific and desirable variety for the north.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$2.50. Not less than 1 bu. sold on one order.

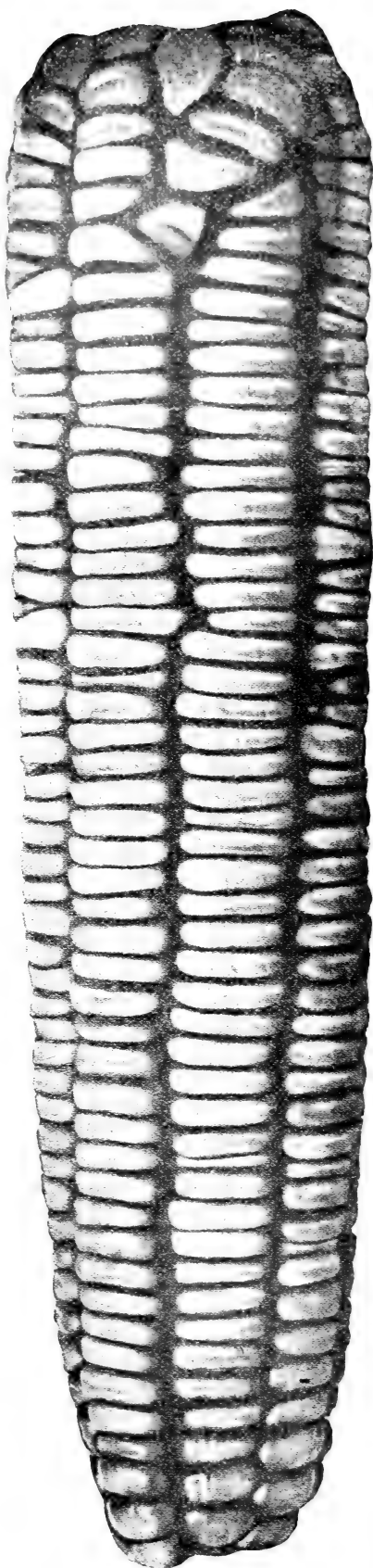
276. KING OF THE EARLIES DENT CORN

Claimed by many to be the earliest dent corn in cultivation.

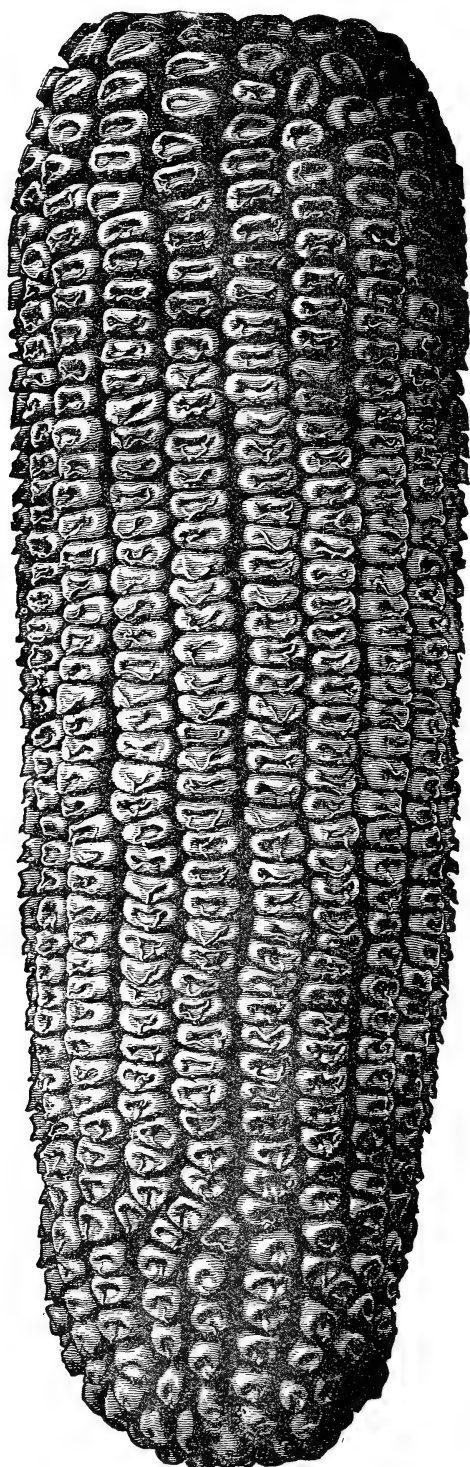
Past experience has demonstrated to the farmers of the north the importance of planting only the early varieties of corn, and those that are northern grown. In King of the Earlies we have without doubt the earliest and best yellow dent corn in existence. Color, bright yellow. The stalks grows from six to eight feet in height, and are thickly covered with leaves close to the ground, yielding a large amount of excellent fodder, unsurpassed in feeding qualities.

The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set with small, deep, kernels, very rich with oil and starch.

This corn is eminently adapted for planting in high latitudes, and will mature a crop farther north than any other yellow dent corn.



Minnesota King (Reduced Size)



King of the Earlies
(From Photograph, Greatly Reduced)

For shelling there is no corn that will compare with it. It can be husked earlier, will shell easier, ripen earlier, dries out quicker, makes better fodder, stands drouth better, and will yield more No. 1 shelled corn than any other yellow variety.

King of the Earlies can be depended upon to mature a very heavy crop of first-class corn in the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Michigan. Our stock of it is carefully selected every year from the earliest and best ears, making it as nearly perfect as possible, and is unsurpassed in uniformity of type.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$2.50. Not less than 1 bu. sold on one order.

279. IMPROVED LEAMING

The Improved Leaming is probably more planted and better known both in the north and south than any other field corn grown. In fact, it is too well known to need any extended description at this time. It ripens in from 90 to 100 days, and is undoubtedly the best of the medium early large-eared, yellow dent corns. The ears are large and handsome, with good deep grain of deep orange color and small red cob.

Stalks grow medium size (not large) with very few suckers, slender and leafy, making excellent fodder, and usually bearing two full-sized ears to each stalk. It is a very vigorous grower, seldom fails to yield well, even in a dry season. It is adapted to nearly every kind and condition of soil, producing unusually well on light as well as heavy land or where other varieties usually fail.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60.

281. SQUAW CORN

Undoubtedly the Earliest Corn that Grows

In 1906 Squaw Corn was ripe, in Northern Michigan, 70 days from planting. It is a flint corn with very peculiar coloring—blue, black, purple, red, yellow, and white all mixed together. With all

its outside coloring, it is extremely white inside, and is splendid for flour and meal. In fact, it is the corn from which the Indians used to grind their meal. It is the corn from which all other varieties were originated. Many people prefer it for cooking to any of the improved strains. It is also first-class for fodder, being extensively planted for that purpose on account of the abundant foliage that it bears. It is also a great yielder, yielding more per acre than any of the flint varieties.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; by mail, 18 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$2.50. Not less than 1 bu. sold on one order.

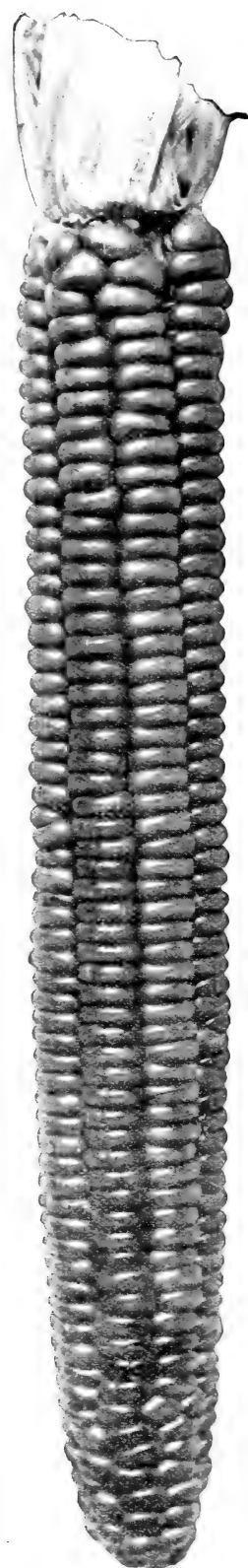
284. WHITE SMUT NOSE or "WHITE BLAZE"

Very similar to Canada Smut Nose, except that the ears a little larger. the grain is white and It has the same red markings on the end of the ear, and is a very little earlier. The stalks are very strong with strong rooting, so that it is not inclined to lop over. It grows from eight to nine feet high. There is plenty of rich foliage, well down to the ground, but it is not inclined to sucker. A heavy producer of both grain and fodder; one of the best varieties for the farmer's own use, especially in the north, as it is as early as the earliest.

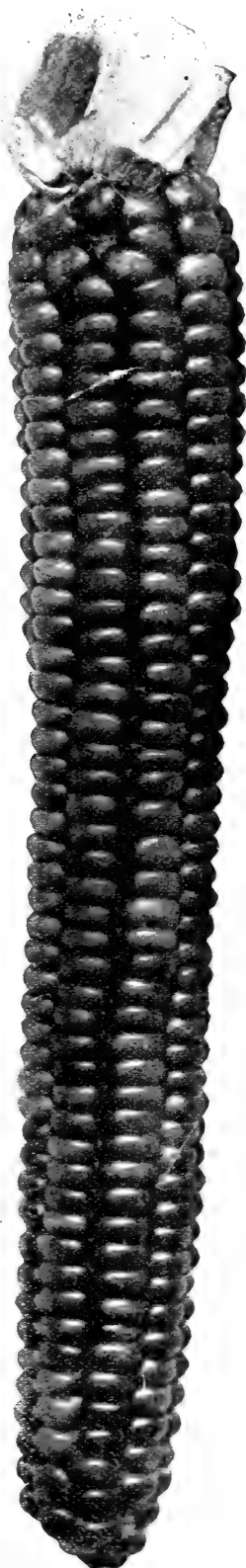
Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.; by mail, 18 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.60 per bu.

287. CANADA SMUT NOSE

An extra early yellow flint. Ears are very long, eight-rowed, with splashes of dark red at the tip. Very popular in the north, where it is grown more than any other variety.



Canada Smut Nose
(One-Half Natural Size)



Squaw Corn
(Reduced One-Half)

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.;
pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu.
or more, \$1.60 per bu.

290. SANFORD'S WHITE FLINT

The handsomest of all flints. The great feature of this variety is the large grain and small cob it produces. If an ear be broken, you wonder that it is possible for so small a cob to hold and nourish so much grain. The ears are 12 to 15 inches long, smooth and symmetrical in shape, kernels are broad and flinty, white in color. Makes very sturdy and vigorous growth, with broad, succulent leaves. Of great value for fodder and silage as well as grain. We consider this the finest of the flints.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.;
pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu.
or more, \$1.60 per bu.

293. LONGFELLOW FLINT

This fine field corn is the result of careful selection in the Longfellow family (relatives of the distinguished poet), for over fifty years. The ears are eight-rowed, remarkably long, slender and straight, often measuring 15 inches, and it is not at all unusual to find three full-sized and perfect ears growing on one stalk. Kernels are large and wide, of a beautiful golden yellow color. Ripens in 75 to 80 days. Is one of the very few varieties that it is safe to plant in our northern latitude, where it has been extensively and successfully grown for years.

Price, shelled: Qt., 10 cts.;
pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu.
or more, \$1.60 per bu.

Ears: 1 bu. (70 lbs.), \$2.50.
Not less than 1 bu. sold on
one order.

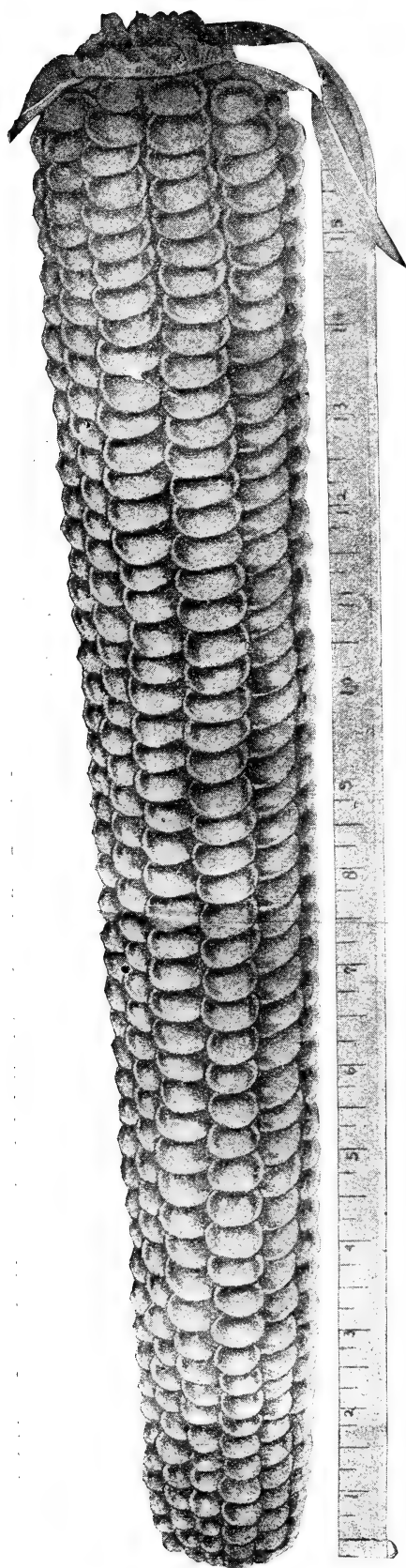
FREE SAMPLE

of any variety of corn or grain
for testing will be sent on ap-
plication.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

We received the seed corn to-
day. We appreciate very much your
sending them so promptly and so
much more in quantity than we
ordered. You will hear from us
again next year.

J. H. WILLIAMS.



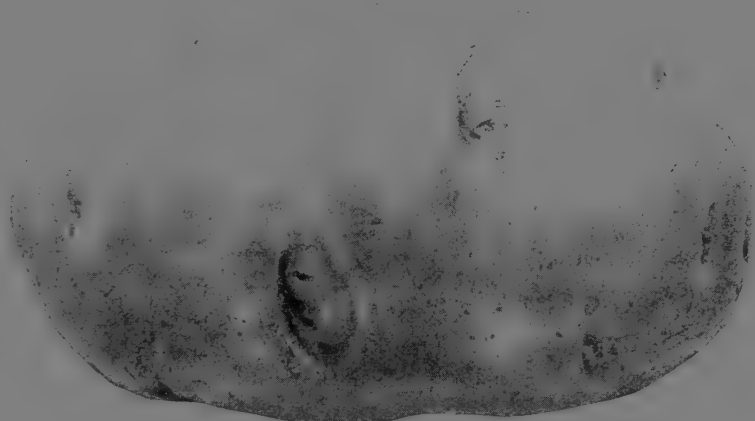
Longfellow Flint

Potato

24. EARLY WALTERS

Originated by Mr. W. O. Walters, one of our best farmers, who died a year ago. About two years before Mr. Walter's death, we purchased from him a few of these potatoes. We have since been testing them in our trial grounds, and have found them to be a very valuable variety for all purposes where earliness and quality are desired. Early Walters is strictly a first early sort, coming in about five days after Noroton Beauty and Triumph, and at about the same time as Early Norther and Early Ohio.

The vine grows tall and broad, with good strong stalks and plenty of rather coarse and rather light-colored foliage. So far as we know it is blight-proof, but we would not guarantee it as being so, although we have never seen a plant that was affected by that disease.



Early Walters

The tubers resemble the old Early Rose more closely than any variety we know of. They are very smooth, with shallow eyes; rather long, with oval cross-section. Color, light red or amber. The flesh is very white, and does not easily cook to pieces. Eating qualities excellent. Keeping qualities as good as any of the late sorts. In yield it stands nearly at the head of the Extra Early sorts, being excelled in our last season's trials by none excepting Early Petoskey and Early Bird.

We consider Early Walters a very valuable acquisition, and do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are looking for a really good early potato.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 50 cts.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; by mail, postpaid.

½ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.00; ½ bu., \$1.50; bu., \$2.50; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

On account of the small supply of these potatoes, we are obliged to limit each purchase to 1 bushel.

Potato

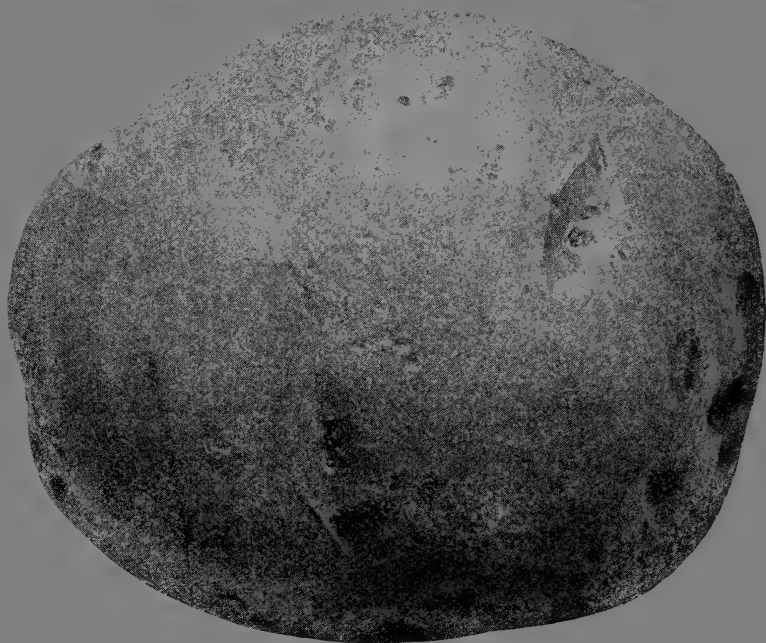
35. SEEDLING No. 1902

A New Seedling, Having Been Grown from the Seed Ball During the Season of 1902

This is a very handsome, round, white potato of great promise. It is an extraordinary cropper, both in the field and garden, and we believe it is destined to become very profitable both for the gardener and farmer. **Seedling No. 1902** is very free from disease, and

the tubers keep exceedingly well for so early a potato. The vine is tall and erect, stalk dark, foliage medium dark, coarse, much wrinkled. The blossom is purple. It is a second early variety, becoming fit for the table about ten days after Early Petoskey.

We are not going to make any extravagant claims for this potato until we know more about it. It has not been grown long enough to become thoroughly established. Up to the present time we have discovered nothing but good in it, and were it two or three years older and as good as it now appears to be, we would not hesitate to claim that it is the best *Second Early* potato we have ever seen. We believe that it is a sure winner, and the ones who get an early



Seedling No. 1902

start with it are the ones who are going to make the most money out of it.

Price: 1 potato, 25 cts.; 1 lb., 75 cts.; 3 lbs., \$2.00; by mail, postpaid.

½ pk., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Not more than one peck sold to one purchaser.

\$50.00 FOR A NAME

We want a name for this new potato, and of course want an appropriate one. We have, therefore, decided to let our customers name it, and propose to pay some one liberally for doing so, under the following conditions:

Every person purchasing ½ peck or more of these potatoes this season will be asked to suggest a name which they think will be appropriate, after having grown the potatoes, and learned from experience what they are like. These names will be referred to a committee of three of our business men, two of whom will be selected by ourselves and the third by the other two. Whichever name these men decide as being, in their opinion, the best, will be accepted by us as a name for the potato. To the person suggesting the name which is accepted, we will pay \$50.00. Should two persons suggest the same name, the money will be divided between them. All names must be in by November 1, 1909.

WEST NEWBERRY, MASS.

Last spring I received from you one Late Petoskey potato, medium size. I cut it one eye to a piece, and planted about 15 inches apart, May 1st, and had five hills. They came up strong and vigorous and grew finely. I dug them September 20th, and had 24 pounds of as nice-looking potatoes, all good size, as I ever saw. One small one I cooked to try, and it was very white and dry and of most excellent flavor. I think you have a prize in the Late Petoskey. At the same rate of yield 12½ hills would make a bushel of 60 lbs., which in Massachusetts is something unusual.

JAS. A. DODGE.

Potato

3. EARLY PETOSKEY

THE EARLIEST POTATO IN EXISTENCE

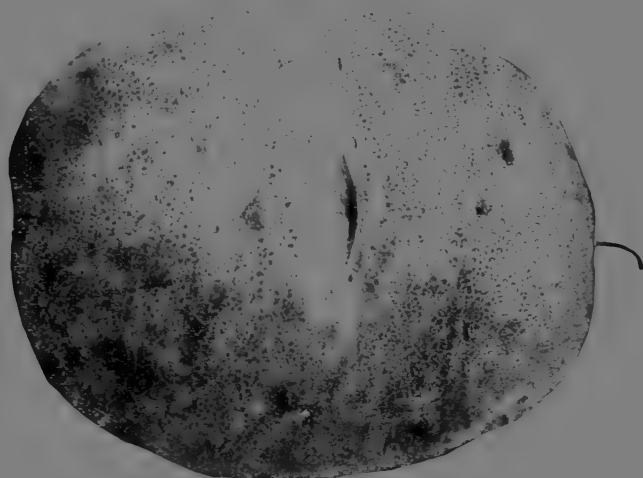
BEST YIELDER

BEST LOOKER

BEST COOKER

BEST EATER

When we introduced **D. & B.'s Early Petoskey** in 1905, we made some pretty strong claims for it, every one of which has since been sustained. We now claim that it is not only the earliest and best potato in existence, but it is the best in quality and also takes its place at the head of the large croppers. Every season has proved it to be nearly or quite as big a yielder as any of the large-yielding, late sorts, and last season it was outyielded by but one and that was our new **Late Petoskey**. It also keeps just as well as any of the late sorts, being just as good for the table the following June as in October, providing it has been properly stored.



Early Petoskey

In shape the Early Petoskey is round, slightly flattened, with few and shallow eyes. It is pure white in color, the skin being smooth, glossy, and very thin. The flesh is pure white, solid as a nut, with no hollows or black streaks. It cooks up dry and mealy even when unripe, and does not fall apart. It has that rich, nutty flavor so much desired but so seldom found in a potato. It keeps as well as any of the late sorts, and does not sprout easily in storage.

When planted, it throws out strong, coarse sprouts, which are dark green, almost purple in color. The vines are very strong and healthy, entirely covering the ground when planted three feet apart each way. We have never known them to show any signs of blight and so far as we know they are entirely blight-proof. Its blossoms are light purple, and are borne in great profusion.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 to 5 bbls., \$4.50 each at purchaser's expense.

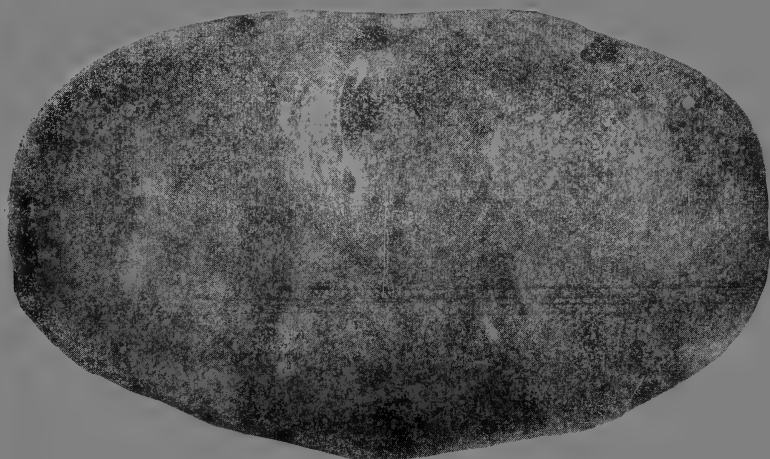
Potato

6. EARLY BIRD

The Early Potato That Catches the Big Fat Price

Named Early Bird from the fact that the one who plants it for the early market is certain to get the high price always paid for the first on the market. In this case, it is the Early Bird that catches the cash, instead of the proverbial worm.

The Finest in Quality and the Earliest Variety in Existence, excepting Early Petoskey, to which it is a close second in both respects, although it is entirely different both in nature of growth and shape. We have now tested it for a good many years, and find it as early as the earliest and of as good quality as the best.



Early Bird

The **Early Bird** is rather long, rather blunt at the ends, with nearly round cross-section. The skin is creamy-white and the flesh pure pearly white. The vine makes a very strong, healthy growth, is very hardy and free from blight, inclined to be flat, with rather light-colored foliage. The tubers grow to a good size, very few small ones, very smooth, regular shaped, and never a prong or knob. It cooks to perfection, and is perfection as regards eating quality, if such a thing is possible.

We have sold many thousands of bushels of **Early Birds**, shipping them to nearly every part of the world, and have yet to receive our first complaint from one of these thousands of customers, claiming that **Early Bird** is not exactly as we represent it. This is almost beyond belief, for as a usual thing a potato that will do well in one locality may fail entirely in another. This does not seem to be the case with **Early Bird**. It seems to give *universal satisfaction*.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail postpaid.

1 pk., 50 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75; 1 to 5 bbls., \$4.00 each; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Potato

57. LATE PETOSKEY

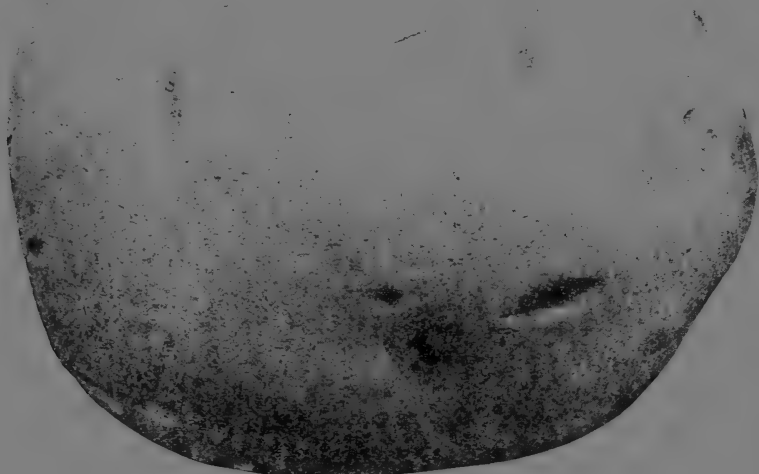
Handsomest Potato Ever Grown. The Most Desirable Main Crop Sort Heaviest Yield. Enormous Cropper. Perfect Quality. White, Dry, Floury. Full of New Life. Resists Disease, Scab, Etc.

While we claim that **Early Petoskey** is the best all-round early potato, we also claim **Late Petoskey** as being the best general market late potato. Both these potatoes have now been on the market long enough for thousands to test them, and every one of our claims have been thoroughly established. They are certainly a good pair for the potato grower to tie to.

In our 1908 tests, **Late Petoskey** outyielded all other varieties by about 10 per cent. It was planted at the same time, on the same kind of soil, and given exactly the same care as all the other varieties we catalog, and many varieties not catalogued, and easily beat them all out. It also has great drouth-resisting qualities. During the past hot, dry season many people wrote us that they did not

know what they would have done had they not planted **Late Petoskey**, for the dry weather had killed all their other potatoes, and **Late Petoskey** was the only one that would amount to anything.

The **Late Petoskey** has the general shape of Rural No. 2, except that it is a little thicker through, and the eyes are not as deep. It has, however, an entirely different and better skin. Those who have grown the Rural No. 2 know how tender the skin is and how it peels up in handling, even after it is thoroughly matured, unless it is allowed to lay a week or ten days and cure out. This trouble is entirely overcome in the **Late Petoskey**.



Late Petoskey

While the skin is pure white like the Rural No. 2, it is thicker and tougher and beautifully netted. While it is not a russet potato, it has the general appearance of one, but the skin is much thinner and finer netted. The skin is much tougher than that on most of the round, white, late sorts, and will stand rough handling without marring even when unripe.

The **Late Petoskey** grows a very rank, vigorous top, which stands erect but well spread out. The sprouts and stalks are very dark purplish green, the blossoms light purple. The foliage is plentiful and a dark, rich green color.

It ripens ten days or two weeks ahead of the Rural, and is much more desirable to grow on that account, for it may be planted that much later in the spring with just as much certainty of its maturing. The tubers grow large, well together in the hill, of even size, and no matter how large they are, they are never hollow.

Most of the late sorts must be allowed to lay in the bin or pit some two or three weeks, and others three months, to "cure out," before they are fit for table use. It is entirely different with the **Late Petoskey**. This potato is ready for the table the minute it comes out of the ground, and even if unripe, will cook dry. It is also far ahead of the other late sorts as to quality and flavor, being all that could be desired by the most particular, in that respect.

In our opinion, and our judgment ought to be good on the potato question, the **Late Petoskey** is certainly the best all-round general crop late potato that has come out in many years. It is certain to come to the front and become the standard shipping sort. Its beautiful skin, fine general appearance, immunity from scab and blight, and its great yielding qualities are certain to cause it to supplant the

other late sorts with the grower and shipper. These good qualities combined with its fine cooking and table qualities, are certain to win it a place in the consumer's heart. Every potato planter should be certain to test out this new potato wonder the coming season so as to satisfy himself as to what it will do in his locality.

Price: One fair-sized potato, 20 cts.; 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$2.00; 1 bbl., \$4.00; via freight or express at purchaser's expense.

Three Grand New Garden Peas Bountiful, Defiance, Petoskey.

The "Money-Making Trio"

These three new garden peas, our 1908 offerings, met with far greater success than we had hoped for. From the thousands of purchasers, from nearly every town and village in the United States, we have received hundreds of kind letters, telling of their good qualities and the good results obtained from them, but never a word from a dissatisfied purchaser. We were confident when we offered these peas, that they would be well received, for we had planted them ourselves for several years, and knew how good they were, but we had



D. & B.'s Bountiful

not even dreamed that they would be as enthusiastically received, and prove as universally satisfactory as they did, regardless of where they were planted. We feel that we have reason to feel good over such a successful test, and are justified in claiming that these are the three best peas for general use, offered in many years.

Last season our supply of these peas was so small as to compel us to limit each purchase to one package. The demand was so great as to cut our seed stock down greatly, and the growing season of 1908 was so unfavorable, we are again obliged to limit purchases, this time to one pint each. We advise ordering early.

Price: Large pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30 cts.; pt., 50 cts.; by mail.

1 pkt. each of the three varieties, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., each, 75 cts.; 1 pt., each, \$1.25, by mail, postpaid.

105. D. & B.'S BOUNTIFUL

The first of our "Money-Making Trio" comes into bearing about a week earlier than Hosford's Market Garden, making it what would be called a "Second Early." The vines are rather slender, woody, very strong, about three feet high, with an abundance of dark-green foliage, of medium size. The pods are long, very round, dark green, and packed so full of peas as to cause them to curve backwards. The pods are always filled to the ends. Never any peas missing.

The peas are large, much wrinkled when dry, flattened, of most excellent quality. This wonderful new pea is a very sure cropper, and has never failed to yield much above the average, since we have known it. Very desirable for the home garden on account of yield and quality, and for the market garden on account of the fine appearance of the pod.

118. D. & B.'S DEFIANCE

A new half-dwarf sort, coming into bearing about the same time as Hosford's Market Garden, and about ten days after Premium Gem, making it "Medium Late." The vine grows to a height of 15 or 20 inches, is very strong, with a great abundance of dark-colored, coarse foliage. Being so strong, it does not need support, but holds the pods free from the ground, without. The pods are borne singly, measure fully six inches in length, are broad and dark-colored, and contain from 10 to 14 large, dark-green peas of delightful flavor.

It is a sure cropper, bearing its immense pods so abundantly as to almost conceal the foliage. In our field crops the past season, Defiance was outyielded by but one variety, Dwarf Telephone. It is an ideal pea for the home garden on account of its being such a sure cropper, yielding fully as much as any of the tall sorts, not needing bushing, and being of as good flavor as the very best.



D. & B.'s Defiance



Petoskey

136 PETOSKEY**The Best of the Late Varieties**

Petoskey becomes suitable for the table at about the same time as Telephone, but it is superior to that justly popular sort in nearly every respect. It grows to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, vines are very strong and stalky with lots of coarse, light-colored foliage. While the vine grows very rank, we have yet to see any that have been damaged by mildew or the little green "pea louse," as is quite apt to be the case with some of the other coarse, heavy-foliaged kinds. The pods are immense, both in size and appearance, well rounded,

dark, rich colored, and are always filled to the end, which is more than can be said of some of the other large-podded kinds. It yields abundantly, much above the average. In quality it is all that can be desired.

150. D. & B.'S DWARF TELEPHONE

Extra High Bred

While Dwarf Telephone is not an entirely new variety, such stock as we are offering this season will always be better than any new stock it would be possible to produce. It is the result of years of most careful selecting and breeding, and far exceeds any new variety we have ever tested. It outyielded all other varieties of peas, with us last season. Although the season was the worst for peas we have had in many years, the yield from Dwarf Telephone would have been considered extra good for any other variety under the most favorable conditions. It is indeed a sure and enormous cropper. It is second early, coming to marketable size about a week earlier than Hosford's Market Garden. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Dwarf, stocky habit, healthy and very vigorous. Pods will measure from 5 to 6 inches, broad, thick, straight, always well filled, often containing 11 or 12 peas. The peas are very large, green, and when prepared for the table, have a flavor not excelled. You can not go amiss in ordering Dwarf Telephone. In our opinion it is one of the most valuable sorts, for all purposes.

Price: Pkt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

By freight or express: Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75.



Dwarf Telephone

Garden Pea

90. EARLY GRADUS or PROSPERITY

A Popular New Large-Podded, Wrinkled Pea of Finest Quality, Which Matures Marketable Pods but a Day or Two Later Than the Earliest of the Small-Podded, Round-Seeded, Extra Earlys

The vine of this distinct sort is similar to the Telephone, except that it is but 30 to 40 inches in height. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, are uniformly handsome and well shaped, and much more attractive than any other extra early variety.

The peas are very large, of finest quality, and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking. In quality they are superb, being very sweet, tender, and delicious. They remain sweet and tender a long time after being large enough to use. The vines remain in bearing some time after the first pods are ready for picking.

There is no question about this variety being the most popular of any that has been introduced in recent years. It has been impossible to grow enough of them to fill the unprecedented demand, which accounts for the price always being so high. Our price is nearer right than most others. Compare them with others, especially on pecks and bushels.

**Early Gradus or Prosperity Pea**

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75; by freight or express at purchaser's expense

177. THE BEST STOCK PEA IN EXISTENCE

D. & B.'S BLACK ENGLISH

This grand stock pea was first offered by us in 1905, and has steadily gained in popularity ever since. Each succeeding year we have laid in a heavier stock, and each season has seen our supply entirely exhausted long before the season closed. For this reason we have found it impossible to accumulate seed enough for our own sowing, to produce a sufficient supply for our trade. This season we have been fortunate enough to secure a larger supply than ever before, but we have no idea that there will be enough of it to fill the orders we will receive.

The original seed of this new variety was brought from England in an emigrant's pocket some years ago, and from this small beginning we at last succeeded in growing enough to warrant our offering it to our customers. Its yielding qualities are phenomenal, being far ahead of anything in the pea line that we know of, 75 bushels to the acre being nothing unusual. The vines are strong and healthy, growing to a height of four feet, being loaded from top to bottom with well-filled pods about three inches long. In color the dry peas are a light brown, spotted with black and dark purple. In shape they are round, slightly wrinkled and flattened at the ends from being crowded so tightly in the pods. At first the color would seem

to be an objection, but it is not, for this kind of peas are grown for stock food, and the color could not possibly be an objection.

Price, by freight or express at owner's expense: Qt., 10 cts.; pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.75.

The Best Wax Pod Bean

180. D. & B.'S EARLIEST OF ALL WAX

Our own introduction for 1900 which has proved to be the most valuable addition to the wax pod family, made in many years. It took exceedingly well, with our patrons from the very start. The demand always exceeding the supply. We have sold it in every part of the world, one customer in Austria taking from 25 to 40 bushels every season since we offered it.



D. & B.'s Earliest of All Wax
(From a Photograph, Greatly Reduced)

D. and B.'s Earliest of All Wax is of the Black Wax family, but is much earlier, more prolific, and is less liable to blight and rust than any Black Wax we know of. The vines are large and thrifty, with dark-green, luxuriant foliage. The pods measure six inches, are exceedingly thick, oval, meaty, slightly curved, and of a beautiful waxy color. They are entirely stringless until nearly ripe, and have a rich, buttery flavor not found in any other variety. The dry beans are purplish black in color, rather short and chunky.

The best feature of this excellent bean is its extreme earliness. Planted by the side of all other varieties, in our trial ground, last season, it became suitable for the table fully a week earlier than any other wax-pod variety, and remained suitable for use longer than any other. We account for this extreme earliness from the fact that it is a purely Northern Michigan production. It was originated here and has never been grown any other place, so has the quick-maturing quality found only in Northern Grown Seeds, to a greater extent than most other Northern Seeds which were originated south.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid. Qt., 30 cts.; by freight or express.

The Two Best Sweet Corns

459. PURE GOLD

The Earliest, Hardest, and Sweetest. Once Tried, Always a Favorite

This has been our experience with Pure Gold, and from the hundreds of testimonials we have had, we judge that all who have tried it have had about the same experience. We think more of Pure Gold than ever, and have laid in a much larger supply than usual, every bushel of which was grown on our own farms around Petoskey. This is indeed Northern Grown sweet corn.

Pure Gold is of a beautiful golden color, very early, and has a surpassing delicious flavor all its own. It is very sweet and tender. As one of our customers expressed it, "It is as sweet as honey, and so tender it fairly melts in the mouth."

The stalks are dwarf, growing but about four feet high, each one bearing from one to four ears about six inches long. It is uncommonly hardy, and will stand planting much earlier than other sorts, which makes it several days earlier in becoming fit for use.

The small ears are ideal for the table, being just the right size and not too awkward to handle, as are the large ones. Once it is introduced, Pure Gold at once becomes a great favorite.

Its color being yellow is a little against it, making it a little harder to introduce, but after it is once known, this color is one of its best features, as it enables people to distinguish it from other kinds. For this reason our market gardeners have had some trouble in getting it on the tables of our large resort hotels, but after they once persuaded them to use it, they had no trouble, except to grow enough to supply the demand. Their thousands of guests seemed to go wild over it, and would have no other kind, until the supply was exhausted.

At the present time there is more Pure Gold corn grown around the Northern Resorts than of all other kinds put together.

Don't fail to include at least a packet of Pure Gold in your next order.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

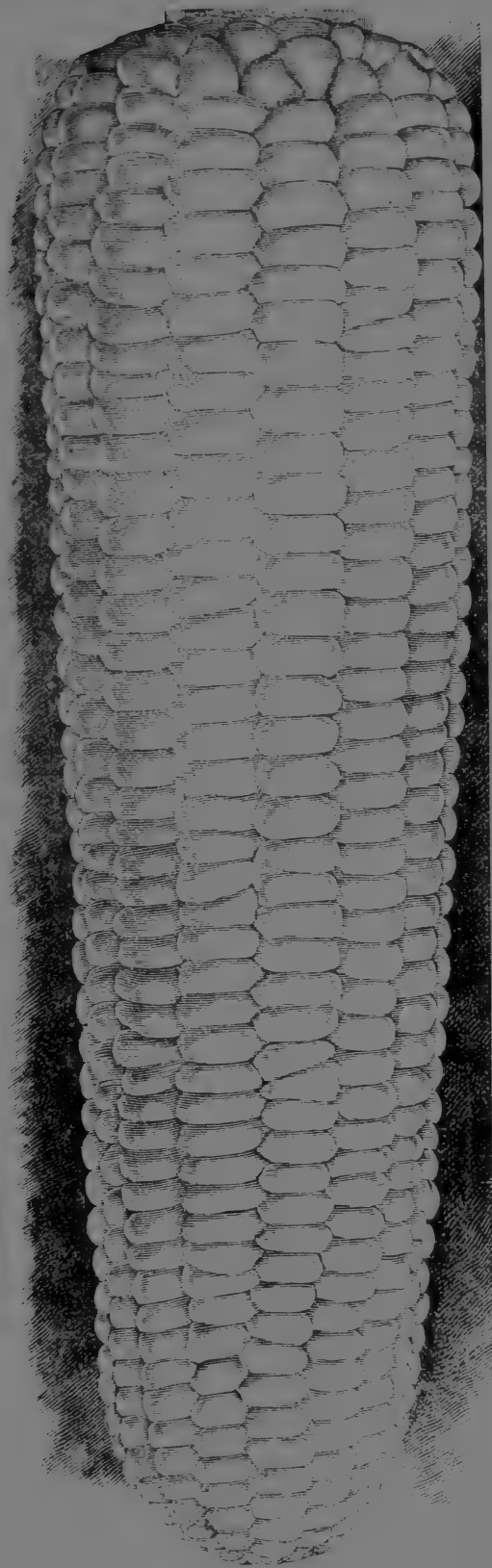
Qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

453. WHITE MEXICAN

Did you ever eat any of the old Black Mexican sweet corn? Do you remember its marvelous sweetness and delicious flavor? Did you like its flavor but dislike its color? Well, in the White Mexican we have the Black Mexican in a white skin, with larger ears and earlier.



Pure Gold



White Mexican

Several years ago, an ear of Black Mexican corn was discovered which held a few kernels of white corn. These few kernels were carefully preserved and planted. The present White Mexican corn is the result of years of careful planting and selecting from these few kernels.

It is as large as the Mammoth White Cob Cory, grows more perfect ears, is earlier and of far better quality.

We have sold this corn several years. In fact, we were the first to catalog it. We notice that nearly all seedsmen are now offering it either as White Mexican or under some other name.

Our seed is grown specially for us by the originator, and is genuine. No one can have better.

We consider the White Mexican the best early white sweet corn in existence. If it were not about right, it would not be so fast supplanting the old standard sorts.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

Qt., cts.; pk., \$2.00; by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

New Cabbage

396. HOUSER

The Best, the Latest, the Largest, and Most Solid Headed of the Late Round Sorts

This is the kind to grow for late market and shipping. It is at least two weeks later than the Late Flat Dutch type. In solidity it is fully equal to the Danish Ball Head. It is very compact in habit of growth, the leaves overlapping each other. Its shape and general appearance is better shown in the accompanying illustration, made from a photograph, than we can give in words.

In size the Houser will average about 12 pounds. The heads are

**THE
HOUSER**



Houser Cabbage

very handsome and uniform in size. The shape is round and very deep and when one cracks, it is at the stem end, which does not injure it for market.

In quality the Houser equals the best, being very sweet and tender and free from the coarse ribs found in most late sorts. In our trial grounds this cabbage has shown up exceptionally well and

has proved to be a strong, vigorous grower with ability to withstand drouths better than most varieties. During the past two seasons we have sold more of this variety than of any other, which is good evidence of its great merit. It behaves well in the field, sells well on the market, takes well with the consumer, and pays the grower well.

It adapts itself readily to different conditions of soil and climate. Its keeping qualities are perfect.

Indeed, it is to its lateness and excellent keeping qualities that we can credit its great popularity, to a great extent. Our seed is genuine, having been purchased from the originator.

Price: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; by mail, postpaid.

784 "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper

Double the Size of Ruby King. This Is the Largest and Finest Mild Red Pepper

Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch.

The strong growth of the plants enables them to mature the gigantic fruits only slightly later than our well-known Ruby King. The monstrous peppers are of thick blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four or five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe, they are indented at the blossom end. The first fruits set in a cluster of three to five at base of the plant, and are generally longer than those setting later on the upper branches, although the latter are equally as broad. All are uniformly of most enormous size.

The flesh is extremely mild,—as sweet as an apple,—and unusually thick. It makes an excellent salad, sliced and served as tomatoes. The true seed of a selected strain, producing uniformly large fruits, will always be high in price.

Price: Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

A New Race of Sweet Peas

GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERED COUNTESS SPENCER HYBRIDS

A magnificent new type. The largest and most beautiful sweet pea in cultivation. The plants are healthy and vigorous, producing the greatest abundance of flowers of truly gigantic size, measuring when full grown two inches across the standard. The latter is round, full, and gracefully waved. Usually three and often four of these large and beautifully formed flowers are borne on one long stem, and it is not uncommon, during cool weather when sweet peas are at their best, to find as many as six flowers on one stem!

In the true Spencer, both standard and wings are beautifully ruffled or fluted, which is its distinctive and most attractive feature.

The vine is unusually strong and healthy, attaining a height of from 6 to 12 feet, which when properly grown, is literally covered with blossoms. The flowers are borne on strong stems measuring from 10 to 15 inches.

So far but few colors have been developed in this type. There are four distinct ground colors,—pink, orange, salmon, and rose,—but these are again divided into many exquisite tints which blend harmoniously when gathered for bouquets.

We are able to offer several new shades for 1909.

1323. White Spencer (new last year). Magnificent, large, white flowers, measuring two inches across, stem 12 to 15 inches long.

1326. Primrose Spencer (new last year). As large as White

Spencer. Stem 10 to 12 inches. Always three, usually four blooms on one stem. Vine eight to ten feet.

1329. Countess Spencer. Soft rose pink. Large wavy petals.

1332. John Ingman. Rich crimson rose and shell pink. The darkest-colored Spencer, gigantic fluted flowers. Truly magnificent variety.

1335. Helen Lewis. Orange rose wings, with crimson orange standard. Blooms are gigantic, of true Countess Spencer type.

1338. Shell Pink. Clear, delicate shell pink.

1341. Gladys Unwin. New pale rosy pink.

1344. Phyllis Unwin. Deep rosy carmine.

1347. Choice Mixed. All above varieties mixed.

Price. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; by mail, postpaid.



White Spencer

Darling & Beahan's

Northern Grown Vegetable Seeds

In compiling the following list of garden and vegetable seeds, we have aimed to make it complete in every department, including only such varieties as our experience has taught us as being the best in quality, the surest and largest in yield, and the easiest grown. According to our standards, it is the **cream of the vegetable list**. We take great pride in it, justly so, we think, for it is the result of twenty years of the most careful testing and selecting on our part.

It includes only varieties best suited to the amateur and the home or market gardener. It is not intended for those who have the time and means to devote to experimenting, but for those who depend on a garden for a part or the whole of their living, and who find it necessary to obtain the greatest possible yield from their crops. Realizing, as we do, that it is the worst kind of robbery to sell to such people worthless seeds, we take every precaution to have the seeds we sell, the very best it is possible to produce.

We do not claim that all these seeds are grown right around Petoskey, for there are a few varieties which it would be impossible to bring to proper maturity here. But every variety which it is possible to mature, is grown in the north, and possesses that strength, vitality, and vim found only in **True Northern Grown Seeds**.

Prices quoted include free delivery of packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, pounds, and pints, except where otherwise stated.

By freight or express always means that the charges are to be paid by the purchaser.

DARLING & BEAHAN.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE LIST intended for market gardeners and others who buy in large quantities, will be found on page 110.

ASPARAGUS



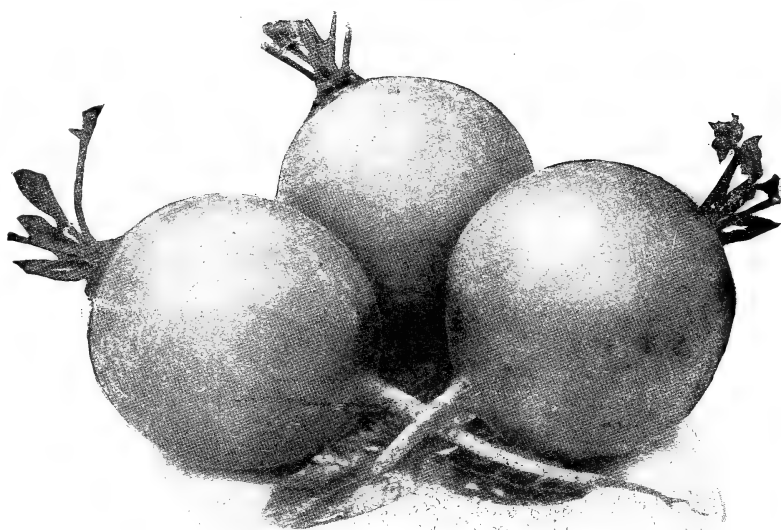
Conover Colossal

Culture.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart, in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving all the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in the spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface.

- 276. **D. & B.'s Mammoth.** A new strain of our own production. The earliest, largest, whitest, and sweetest. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 60 cts.
- 279. **Conover Colossal.** The most approved and standard large sort. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12 cts.; lb., 40 cts.
- 281. **Palmetto.** Of southern origin; a very desirable, bright-green asparagus; early. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts.
- 284. **Barr Mammoth.** Has very large, tender stalks of very light color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.
- 287. **Columbian Mammoth White.** Choice variety; stalks white, good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

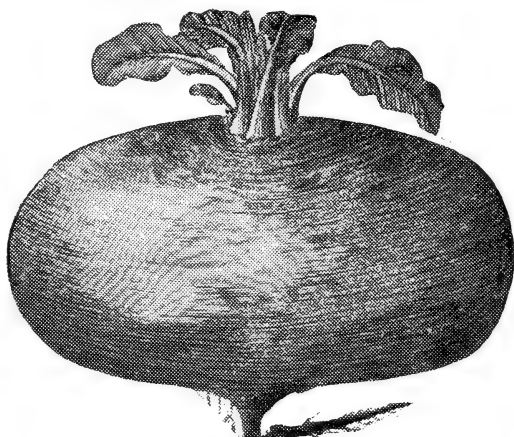
BEETS

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for succession, up to the first week in July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as greens.



D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip Beet

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
290. D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip. The best for first crop. Very early, round, very dark red, small tap root, small short top. Flesh dark red, striped with lighter red. Hard, crisp, and tender.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
293. Extra Early Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color, rather flat in shape.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
296. Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round rooted, and dark red; one of the very best.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
299. Dewing Early. Of fine form, flavor, and good for market .....	.05	.08	.15	.40
302. Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor; productive; standard sort.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
305. Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
308. Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Of fine color and form, splendid for market.....	.05	.08	.15	.45
311. Half Long Blood. One of the best for winter use. The roots are only half as long as the Long Blood, but weigh as much on account of their thickness....	.05	.08	.15	.45
314 Swiss Chard. Cultivated for its leaves. Mid rib stewed and served as asparagus, the rest cooked as spinach .....	.05	.08	.20	.50



Extra Early Egyptian

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets are desirable, not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy or clayey loam. Rich mucky soils often give an immense yield of roots which, though excellent for feeding, are of little value for sugar making.

BEETS FOR SUGAR MAKING

- 317. Jaensch's Victrix.** Jaensch's Victrix is unquestionably the best strain of sugar beet as grown by the most successful sugar beet experts in the world. Oz. ¼lb. lb.
\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.30
- 320. Vilmorin's Improved.** In general the most desirable beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and moreover it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent of sugar. .05 .10 .30
- 323. Klein Wanzleben.** A little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and containing about the same amount of sugar. Its yield of beets is from 12 to 18 tons per acre. A little hardier and easier to grow than Vilmorin's Improved. Probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. Oz. ¼lb. lb.
\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.30

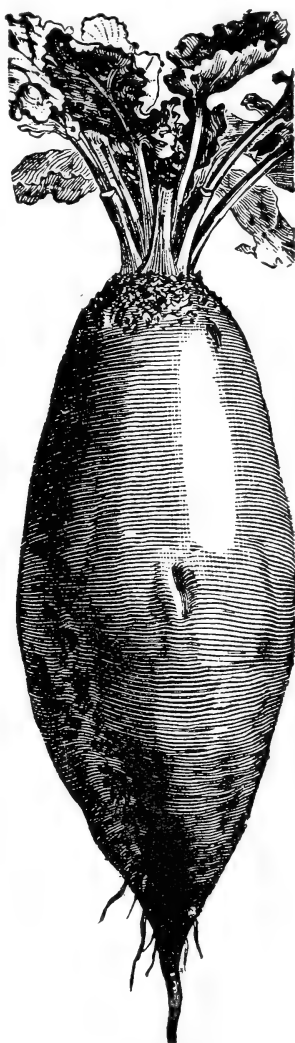
SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING

- 326. Lane's Sugar.** For sugar making or stock feed .05 .10 .30
- 329. White Sugar Beet.** Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feed. .05 .10 .30
- 332. Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half Sugar Mangel.** This unites the large size of the mangel with the greater feeding value of the sugar beet. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom where the lower portion for about one-third the length is white. The flesh is pure white, firm, crisp, and very sweet. Highly recommended as a most excellent and profitable root to grow for stock feeding. .05 .10 .30

MANGEL-WURZEL

Culture.—As all mangels require a deep soil to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows 18 inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour, and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, mangel-wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry sloping situation, covered at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.

- 335. D. & B's Mammoth Long Red.** Our own selected and improved strain of the old Mammoth Long Red. The largest mangel grown. Single roots will weigh 50 pounds. Enormous yield, 1,200 busels to acre nothing unusual. Oz. ¼lb. lb.
\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.40
- 338. Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel.** Very large, selected strain. The largest and finest roots. The standard .05 .15 .30

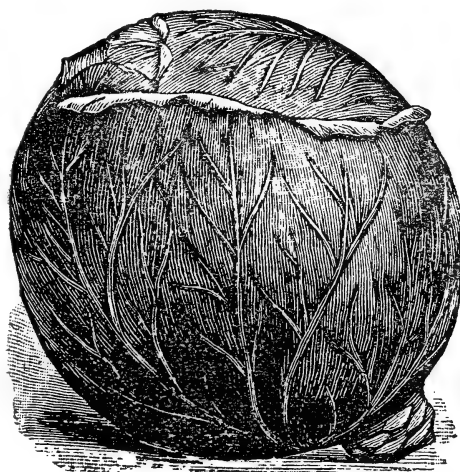


D. & B's Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel

	Oz.	¼lb.	lb.
341. Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.30
344. Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow, handsome, and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large	.05	.15	.30

CABBAGE

If there is one thing more than another in the vegetable world that should have the greatest possible care in the growing of the seed crops, it is the cabbage.

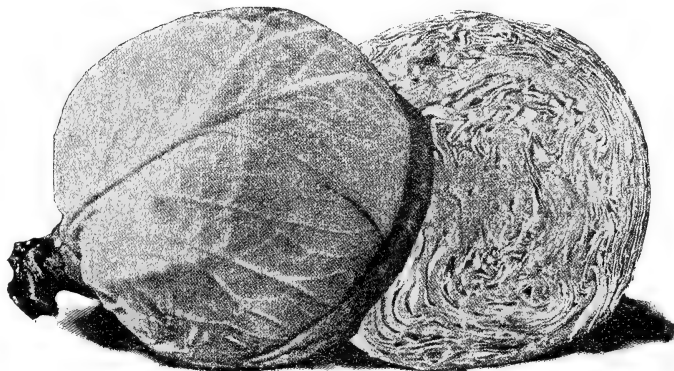


Danish Ball Head

Of late years, many gardeners and truckers depend on this crop almost entirely; and realizing this fact, we are making a great specialty of the varieties we offer. These are grown under our own general supervision, and we know from repeated trials there are none more reliable and none that can be more implicitly depended upon. The cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, and thorough working. For ordinary home use, with either early or late varieties, sow in seed bed early in spring; but for early use the plants should be started in a hotbed or cold frame. Plant the large varieties three feet apart; the small, early sorts, 18 inches to two feet; setting plants down to the first leaf. The Savoy cabbages have wrinkled leaves and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn. One ounce of seed will yield about 3,500 plants.

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners can depend on plants from our seed

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
347. Express. The earliest of all; small, solid heads, fine for forcing	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.20
351. Etampes. A fine, extra early, small, French sort, with pointed heads, very solid	.05	.15	.35	1.20
354. Early York. The standard English sort; pointed heads	.05	.15	.30	1.15
357. Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early planting	.05	.15	.40	1.50
360. Early Winningstadt. A standard second early variety; pointed heads	.05	.15	.30	1.15
363. Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; sure header, the head weighing from 10 to 12 pounds; most valuable for market	.05	.15	.40	1.30
366. Henderson's Early Summer. A superior second early; produces large, solid heads, fine quality	.05	.15	.40	1.30
369. Fottler Brunswick. Good, solid heads, either for second early or late	.05	.15	.40	1.30
372. Stone Mason Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop	.05	.15	.40	1.30
375. Premium Late Flat Dutch. A valuable main crop sort for market	.05	.15	.40	1.30
380. Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain	.05	.20	.45	1.40

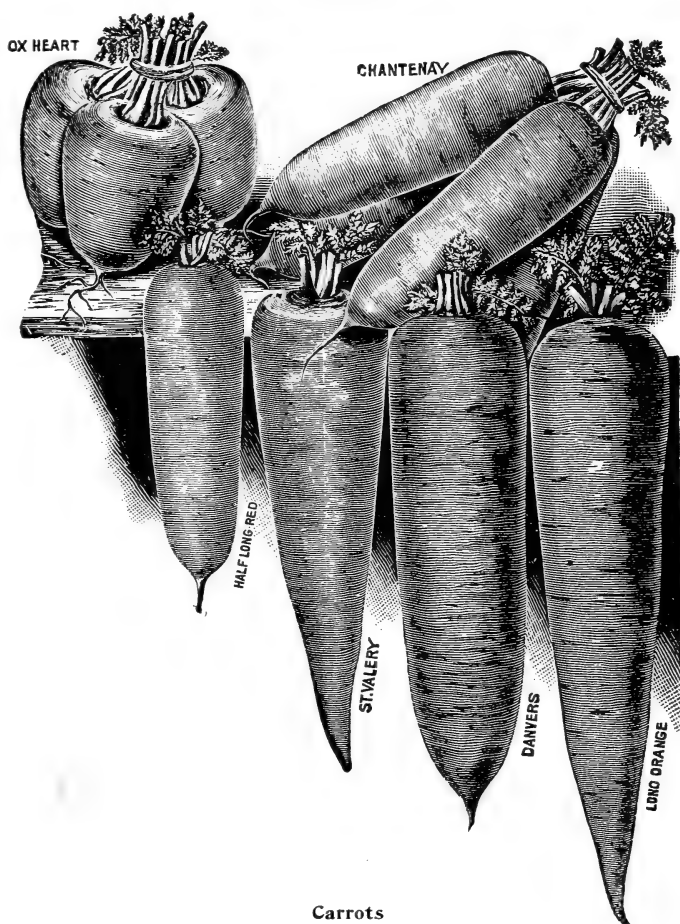


Houser Cabbage

(From a photograph, showing shape and solidity of head.)

383. Mammoth Rock Red. Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of red cabbage.....	Pkt. \$0.05	oz. \$0.20	¼lb. \$0.50	1b \$1.60
384. Red Dutch. For pickling; hard, oblong heads, dark purple .....	.05	.20	.50	1.60
387. Danish Ball. One of the hardiest in cultivation, quite a distinct variety, medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality. Our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
390. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over 50 pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average 30 pounds each....	.05	.20	.45	1.30
393. Genuine Surehead. Never fails to make a large, fine head, white outer leaves; fine grower; flat drum-head	05	.15	.50	1.50
396. Houser. The best of the hard-heading varieties, excelling even the Danish Ball. The heads are large, sound, very solid, and weigh from 10 to 18 pounds. It is very late, and seed for late marketing should be sown two weeks earlier than other varieties. The accompanying engraving will give an idea of the roundness and solidity of the heads. For more complete description, see novelties, page 62.....	.05	.30	.75	2.00

CARROT



Carrots

The carrot should always be furnished a good, rich, deep soil. Sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For garden culture, sow in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed half an inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly about the seed, as it is slow to germinate. For field culture, sow in drills from 20 to 30 inches apart; and when plants are one to two inches high, thin out to from three to eight inches apart in rows, according to the variety. An important feature in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or a spade.

The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The

large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more relished by horses in winter, and nothing is more healthful. Some prefer the short kinds even for stock as they are so easily gathered and give such a good crop. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds to an acre.

399. D. & B's Improved Danvers. Larger, sweeter, Pkt. oz. ¼lb. lb.				
and better in every way than the old Danvers.				
Enormous yielder. Does well on all soils, and is				
first-class for table or stock. Undoubtedly the best				
strain of Danvers.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
402. Half-Long Danvers. Thick, of good quality, and				
exceedingly productive .....	.05	.10	.20	.60
405. Improved Long Orange. Best for stock feeding,				
but good for late summer or winter use.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
408. Oxhart, or Half-Long Guerande. This is one of				
the most valuable of recent introductions, either for				
family or market; most beautiful shape and rich				
orange color .....	.05	.10	.20	.60
411. Large White Belgian. Very large; excellent stock				
carrot .....	.05	.10	.15	.45
414. Large Yellow Belgian. Grows 20 inches long, par-				
tially above ground. A prodigious yielder. Excellent				
for stock .....	.05	.10	.15	.45
417. Chantenay. One of the best for home or market				
garden. Deep red flesh; stump-rooted; very early.				
A variety that all gardeners should plant freely....	.05	.10	.20	.60
420. St. Valery. A good late variety. It grows long,				
shape uniform, tapering from a wide shoulder to a				
point .....	.05	.10	.20	.60

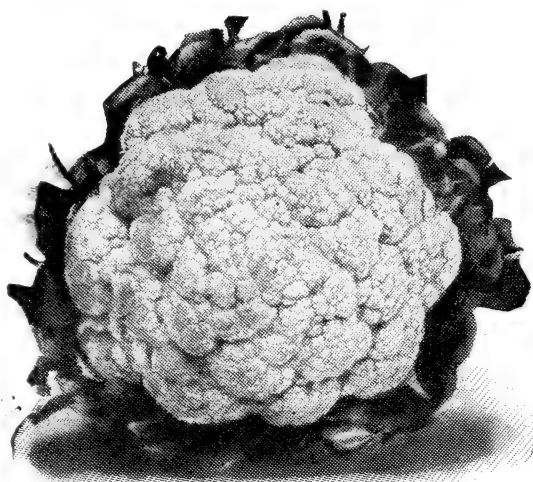
CAULIFLOWER



D. & B's Best Early

The cultivation of cauliflower has been confined to but a small percentage of regular market gardeners on account of the erroneous idea that it is not only difficult but expensive to grow. Now that this delicious as well as health-giving vegetable is becoming better known, all those who do grow and put it on the market are not only successful in producing good crops, but also in realizing good returns for their labor; in fact, cauliflower gives better results financially to the gardener than any other vegetable he brings to the market. The demand increases annually, and all gardeners should avail themselves of the benefit.

The cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high, transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set the plants from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late cauliflower, sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the cabbage tribe when young. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,500 plants.



Henderson's Early Snowball

423. D. & B.'s Best Early. The earliest and best in every respect. From one to two weeks earlier than Snowball. A money-maker for the market gardener who gets his "stuff" to market ahead of the other fellow. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00; lb., \$20.00.

426. Henderson's Early Snowball. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine, solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 5.50; lb., \$18.00.

429. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50; lb., \$18.00.

CELERY

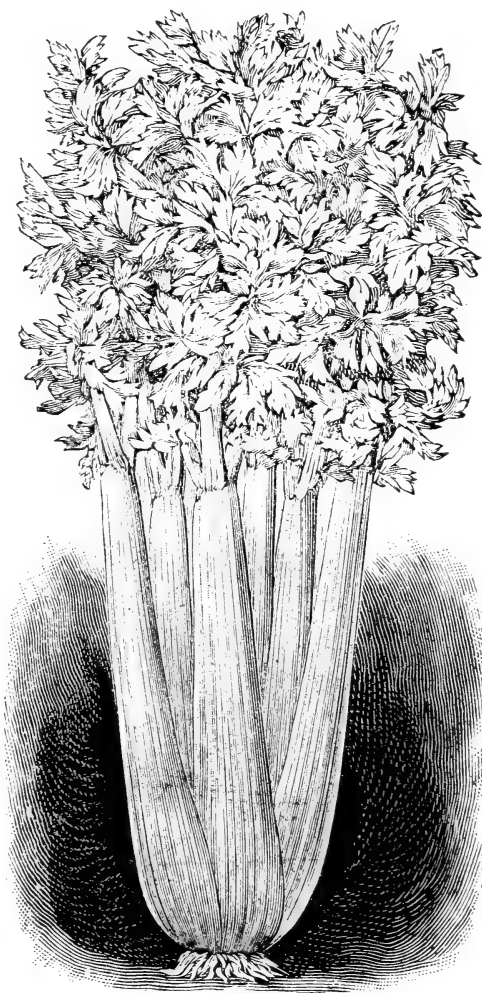
A vegetable at once healthful, toothsome, and beautiful. Said by physicians to be of great benefit in all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. Deliciously fresh, crisp, and nutty to the taste; while the broad stalks, ivory white, waxy yellow, or rosy red, tipped with fine compound leaflets of pale glaucous green, are an ornament to the finest table.

Sow early in house or hot-bed and transplant, or sow outdoors when the ground becomes warm, making the soil very smooth. When plants are four or five inches high, transplant, giving six inches between plants in the row. Have the soil very fine and rich, plant in trenches, and as the plants grow, draw the earth closely around them to blanch the stems. Never do this in wet weather or the stems will rust. South of Ohio celery can remain in the ground all winter with little protection. In the north, plants should be taken up and stacked closely together, with soil firmed around the roots, and kept in cellar or pit for use.

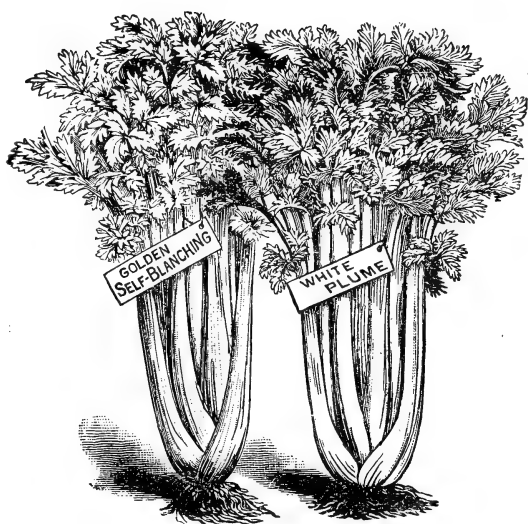
432. D. & B.'s Snow White. Earliest, sweetest, crisp and tender. Fully a week earlier than White Plume. Easiest grower and easiest blanched. Has no equal as an extra early variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

435. Giant Pascal. The largest and best for fall and winter use. Stalks very thick, round at top, broad at bottom. Blanching out to a beautiful golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.70.

438. Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; early,



D. & B.'s Snow White



habit of growth which gives it truly remarkable value. The leaves blanch to beautiful creamy white, and are firm and solid. It has, in fact, many of the traits of the Golden Self-Blanching, but is of a deep green color, and far better keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

- 450. Celaric.** A turnip-rooted celery; roots, not tops, are eaten. Sweeter taste and stronger flavor than any other kinds. Fine for seasoning soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

and extensively grown for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.70.

441. Golden Self-Blanching.

A very early, grand, solid variety on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

444. Golden Heart Dwarf.

A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the half-dwarf white sorts, except when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.30.

447. Winter Queen.

Probably the most desirable winter celery ever introduced, keeping until March, April, and even May if desired. It is short, stout, thick and heavy, with double the amount of heart of any other celery, a

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

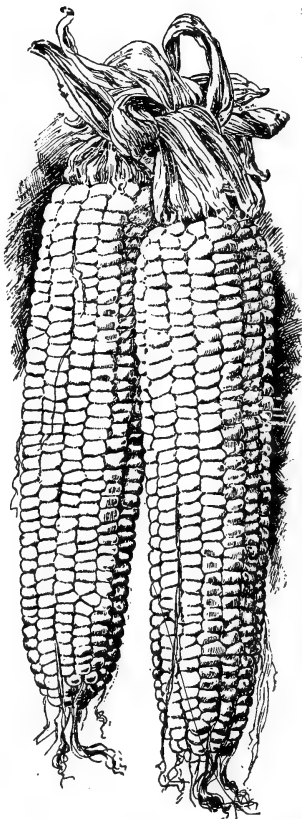
Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often, and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the soil rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

MARKET GARDENERS AND PRIVATE PLANTERS will do well to consider that our *Northern Grown Seed* will give them EARLIER corn than will the seed of the same varieties grown farther south. OUR SEED IS THOROUGHLY TESTED before it leaves our hands.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

- 453. White Mexican.** Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? Do you like its taste, but dislike its color? Well, we have something finer in every way, superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory. It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Fort Dodge, Iowa. We know of nothing its equal for the market gardener. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican \$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.40
For more complete description, see novelties, page 60.

- 456. Early Cory, Red Cob.** A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity05 .15 .20
459. Pure Gold.—For full description, see novelties, page 60.



Stowell's Evergreen

SECOND EARLY OR INTER-MEDIATE VARIETIES

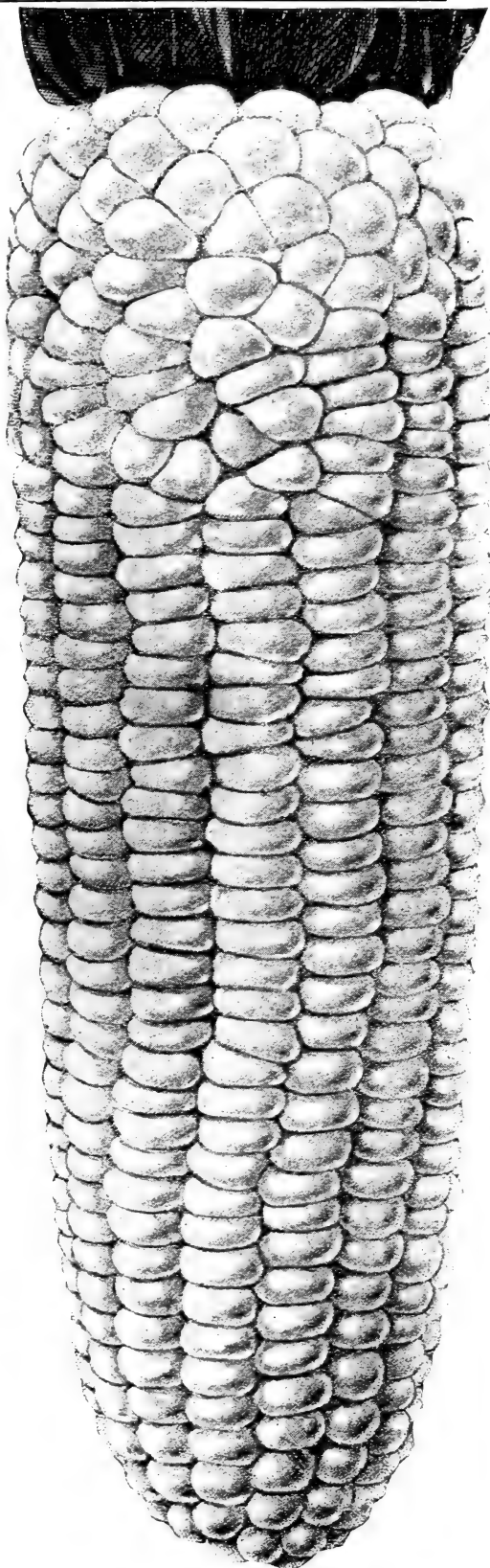
- 462. Minnesota.** Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth; standard early. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.
- 465. Perry Hybrid.** Very early and of large size; most valuable for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.
- 468. Early Crosby.** Matures after Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.
- 471. Early Evergreen.** By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by six or eight days than Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.
- 474. Mammoth White Cory.** Largest extra early corn known; fine quality; 12 rowed; compact ears. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

- 477. Stowell's Evergreen.** Remains green a long time and is highly prized; one of the most popular. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.
- 480. Country Gentleman.** Large ears; very delicious. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.

POP CORNS

- 483. Monarch White Rice.** Everybody knows the old variety named White Rice. Our strain is an improvement, with larger ears, more abundantly produced. Six ears on a stalk is not a rare occurrence. The grains are sharply pointed, and the ear is a handsome one. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.
- 487. Queen's Golden.** This is perhaps the handsomest of all the pop corns when on the ear, surpassing all others in size and color. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch. Produces four to six ears on a stalk. Our stock of this strain is very fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.
- 490. Silver Lace.** A pop corn well deserving its name. Its superior tenderness and semi-transparent appearance when popped highly recommend it. Grows five to six feet high, producing three or four ears to the stalk. The ears are of good appearance, five or more inches long, with smooth, round, white grains. Pkt., 5 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.



Early Evergreen

CRESS

Culture.—The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

493. Fine Curled or Pepper Grass. Quick growing. Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
Finely cut and feathery. Dwarf, compact, crisp, pungent.....\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.60

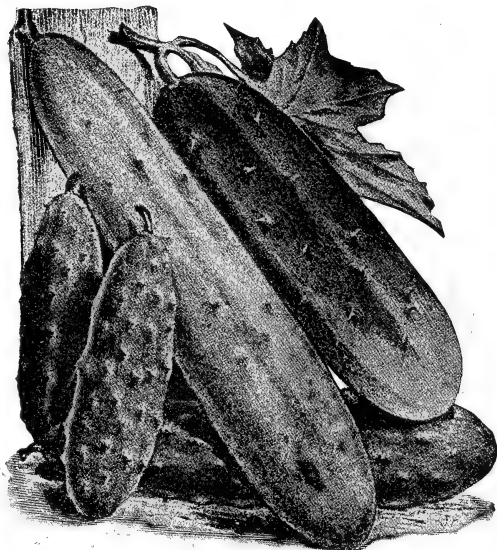
496. Broad-Leaved Winter. Similar to true Water Cress. Very hardy and of fine quality. Grows best during cool autumn months..... .05 .10 .25 .60

499. True Water. Highly esteemed for salads, small oval leaves, very delicious..... .05 .25 .80 2.75

Culture.—The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plant will need no subsequent cultivation, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market, the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

CUCUMBER

Culture.—In this latitude it is useless to plant in open ground until nearly the first of June. Make hills two feet in diameter and six feet apart, and enrich them with well-rotted manure. Plant a dozen or



Cucumbers

more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. For early cucumbers, the hotbed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is to dig a hole about 18 inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of manure, and cover with about six inches of earth, in which plant the seed. Over this place a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. These places can be prepared about five or six feet apart. Keep the earth drawn up to the stems of the plants. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not let them go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will take more vitality from the

plant than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the small kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively. Use one ounce for 50 hills, and two pounds per acre when planted in hills.

502. Petoskey White Spine. Earliest, most handsome Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
best flavored, and most prolific of the White Spine family. This is a special strain of the popular White Spine Cucumber, which is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is earlier than the special forcing strains. The fruits are slightly smaller in size, but of smooth, regular form, well colored, and excellent flavor. It is a valuable variety to plant for early market.....\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.30 \$1.00

505. Early Short Green (or Early Frame). Good for pickling; productive..... .05 .10 .20 .60

508. Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very popular..... .05 .10 .20 .60

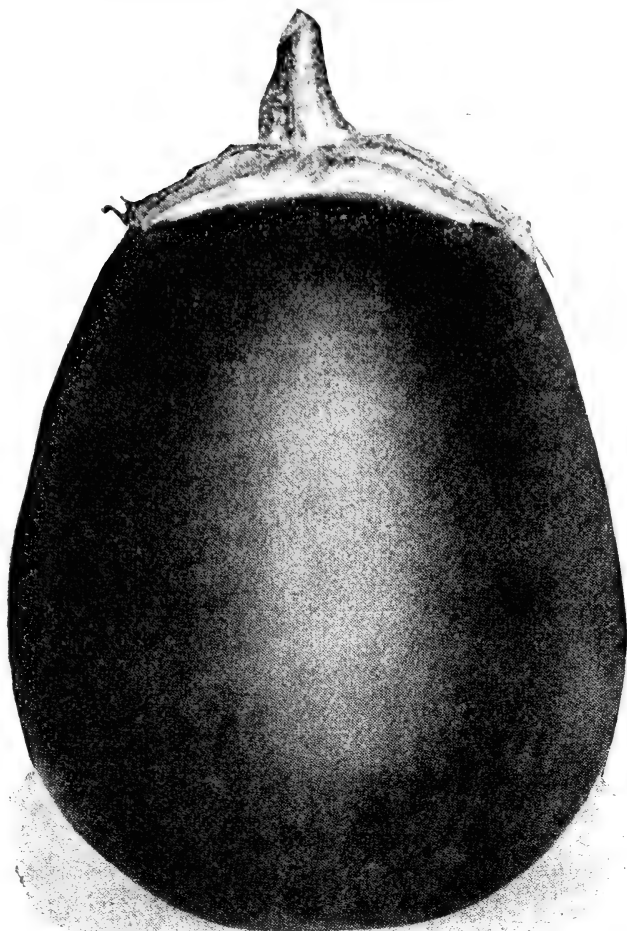
511. Early White Spine. Early; good for pickling or table use..... .05 .10 .20 .60

514. Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles..... .05 .10 .25 .70

517. Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort; fine quality..... .05 .10 .25 .75

EGGPLANT

Culture.—Eggplant germinates slowly, and should be planted in moderately high temperature, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is



D. & B.'s Spineless New York Improved Eggplant

warm and all danger, not only from frosts, but from cold nights, is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to the open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which otherwise often destroys them. Some seasons eggplant will fail to set fruit or will not begin until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, although it is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the first blooms so that not more than two or three fruits will set. It is desirable to shade the plants when young from very hot sun.

520. D. & B.'s Spineless New York Improved. Entirely spineless. Fruits large, regular shaped, dark purple, and handsome. The most prolific strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up. Blanching may also be done by slipping large-sized but short tile or piece of tile over each plant after the leaves are gathered up and held closely together.

523. Large Green Curled. A large strong-growing en-	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
dive which, by tying up, can be made to form finely				
blanched centers of good quality. Outer leaves well				
cut and bright, deep green.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.50
526. Moss Curled. One of the best autumn, winter, or				
spring salads. Plants compact growing, forming large				
dense clusters of finely divided green leaves, which,				
when properly blanched, are exceedingly crisp and				
tender .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

KALE OR BORECOLE

529. **Extra Curled Dwarf German Greens.** Very Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
dwarf and spreading; best strain.....\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.75
532. **Curled Tall Green Scotch.** A taller growth of the
above; a late variety..... .05 .10 .25 .75

KOHLRABI

535. **Early White Vienna.** Handsome and delicate Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
white ball\$0.05 \$0.20 \$0.60 \$2.00
538. **Early Purple Vienna.** Very good sort..... .05 .20 .60 2.00

LETTUCE

Lettuce is divided into two classes—the cabbage, with round head and broad spreading leaves; and the Cos, with long head and erect, narrow leaves. The cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most rich and refreshing. The cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the cabbage, though not forming solid heads, but is very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects. Sow in the open ground as early as possible, barely covering the seed. If the hotbed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat and plenty of water and air on fine days. Let the plants in the bed be about four inches apart. As they increase in size, thin them out, or they will become weak. Lettuce generally runs to seed very early in the season, so that after warm weather sets in it is difficult

Early Curled Simpson

to find a good head of lettuce in most gardens. The remedy is to plant for late use in a cool, partially shaded place, in rich soil. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

541. **D. & B.'s Ice Cream.** Largest and best lettuce. Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
Heads have grown eight inches across and weighed
one pound. Rich, buttery, crisp, and cool.....\$0.10 \$0.25 \$0.50 \$1.25
544. **Early Prize Head.** Bright green, tinged with
brownish red; tender, crisp, large, loose head.... .05 .10 .25 .75
547. **California Cream Butter.** Round, solid heads,
medium green, good size, compact; rich, buttery taste
..... .05 .10 .25 .75
550. **Improved Hanson.** Very large and solid, sweet
crisp, and tender; withstands the hot sun well.... .05 .10 .25 .75
553. **Big Boston (Seed White).** A very popular variety
with gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort.
Indoors this forms a solid head, while out-of-doors it
is less distinctively a heading sort. Grown in the
south as a winter lettuce..... .05 .08 .25 .75

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

558. **Early Curled Simpson.** A leading early sort; very tender. Pkt., 5 cts.;
oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

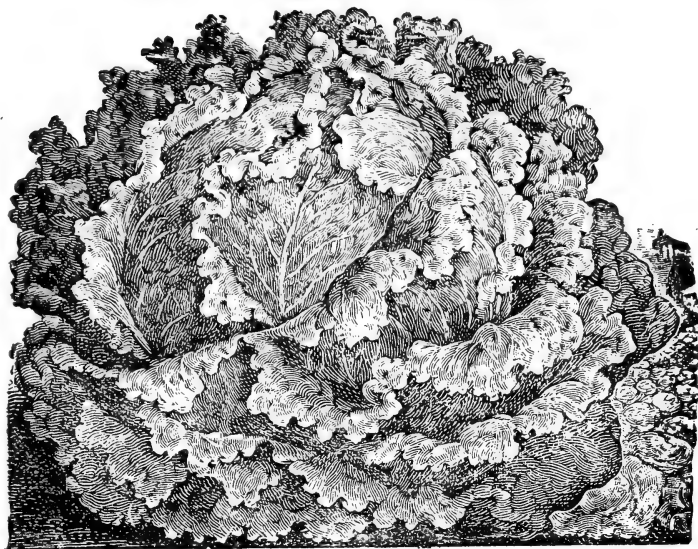


D. & B.'s Ice Cream

561. **Black - Seeded Simpson.** A superior variety; large and of light color.
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.;
lb., 75 cts.

564. **Tilton's White Star.** Large, tender heads light color; an excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

567. **Grand Rapids Forcing.** Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



Improved Hanson

COS LETTUCE

Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar-loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender, and of delicate flavor.

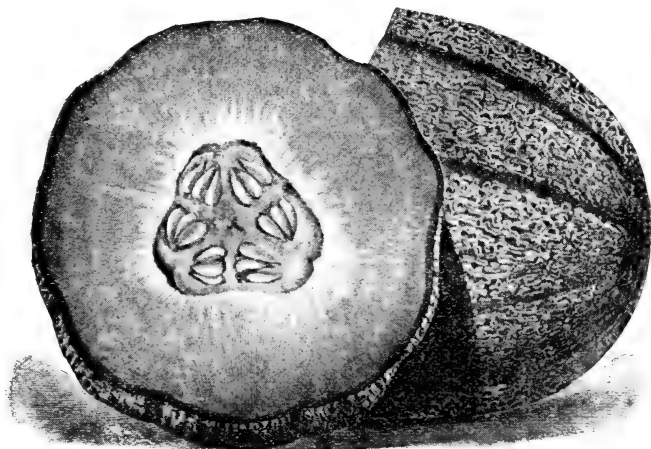
570. Early White Self-Folding (Seed White). Leaves yellowish white, very crisp and tender; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

MUSKMELON

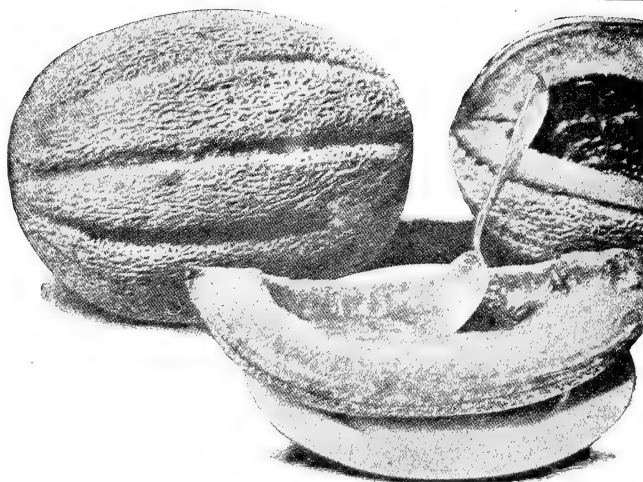
Culture.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when they are about three feet long. The quality of the melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

573. D. & B.'s Mammoth Prolific. Fruit of the large- Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
est size, frequently weighing 10 to 15 pounds; long, deeply ribbed, and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, and of fine flavor. By far the best of the large, late-maturing melons, and so hardy that we specially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.40 \$1.25



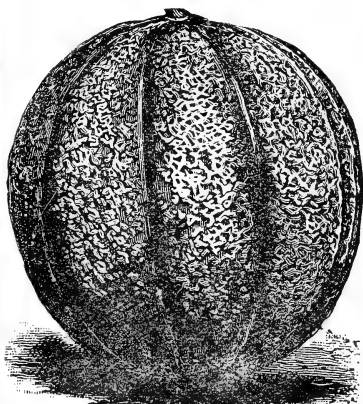
Petoskey, or Paul Rose



Rocky Ford

576. White Japan.	Early, with light-green flesh and white skin	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
579. Jenny Lind.	Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
582. Green Nutmeg.	Named for its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early.	.05	.08	.20	.70
585. Bay View.	Oblong fruits, 12 to 15 inches in length. Vines strong, vigorous, and productive. Fruits have broad, heavy ribs, well netted, with light-green flesh of good flavor; much better than the old Cassaba	.05	.10	.25	.80
588. Skilman Netted.	Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green; sweet and delicious.	.05	.10	.20	.70
591. Rocky Ford.	The most popular of the small or basket melons. Fruit oval, slightly ribbed, finely netted; flesh green, thick, very sweet.	.05	.08	.20	.70
594. Golden Netted Gem.	Very early, small, and of fine flavor; green flesh.	.05	.08	.20	.70

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES



D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem

597. **D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem.** The earliest, best-flavored, and most desirable for the home garden. Skin smooth, ribbed, dark green. Flesh thick, beautiful salmon color, good to the rind and *sweet and luscious beyond description.* Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

600. **Petoskey, or Paul Rose.** Small, oval, similar to Netted Gem; flesh yellow, very thick, firm, highly flavored, sweet. One of the best for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

603. **The Surprise.** Early, oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

606. **Emerald Gem.** Small, extra early, smooth, ribbed; dark-green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts.

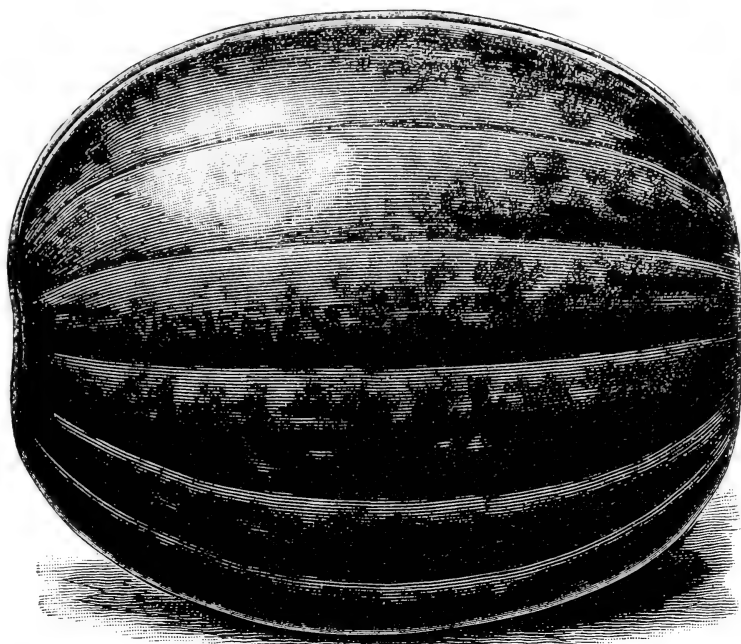
609. **Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream.** A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very

dark-green, very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. The whole crop is very even and fruit extra heavy, owing to this thickness of flesh. A great favorite for both market purposes, and the home garden especially. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

WATERMELON

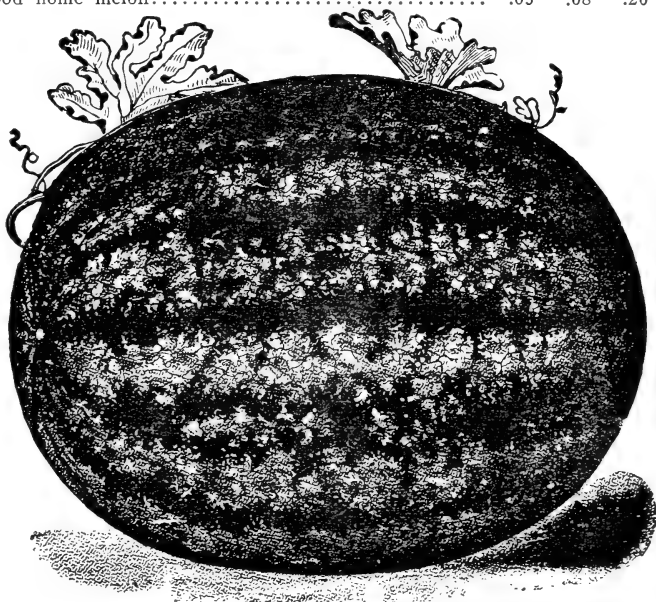
Culture.—In order to get good watermelons, it is essential that the plants get a good start; and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in this plant the seeds as soon as the ground becomes warm and dry. Frequent watering of the young plants with liquid manure will hasten their growth and help them out of the way of insect pests.

612. **D. & B.'s Iced Honey.** Fine new early variety. Pkt. oz. ¼lb. lb.
Not large, but just right for home use. Nearly round, beautiful dark-green color. Unsurpassingly luscious, of very rich honey flavor. Flesh dark red, absolutely stringless, good to the rind; no waste.....\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.40 \$1.50



D. & B.'s Iced Honey

	Fruit	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
615. Fordhook Early.	Earliest large-fruited sort. Fruit good size, rather short, with large diameter. Skin dark green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet, and of splendid quality	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
618. Hungarian Honey.	A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red; seeds very small.	.05	.08	.20	.60
621. Kolb Gem.	Large; bright-red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate.	.05	.08	.20	.50
624. Stokes' Extra Early.	A distinct melon; earliest of all; nearly round; dark-green skin; delicious sugar flavored; seed small; one of the best for the North.	.05	.08	.20	.50
627. Sweetheart.	One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green; flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet.	.05	.08	.20	.50
630. Peerless, or Ice Cream.	Veary early, red flesh; good home melon.	.05	.08	.20	.45

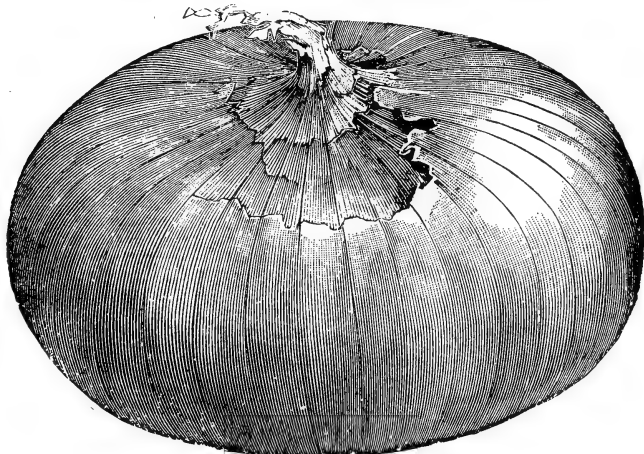


Cole's Early

633. Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red Pkt. oz. ¼lb. lb. flesh; fine for the north.....	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.20	\$0.45
636. Cole's Early. Very early, very sweet; fine home melon .....	.05	.08	.20	.60
639. Kleckley Sweets. This splendid and most sweet watermelon has certainly become very popular wher- ever it has been thoroughly tested. It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great dis- tances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets.....	.05	.08	.20	.60

ONION

Onions must have clean and very rich soil. It is useless to attempt to grow them on a poor, unsuitable one. A liberal use of manure is more essential to this than any other crop. It should be of the best quality, well fermented, and thoroughly worked over during the previous summer. If it is too rank, it is liable to make soft onions with many scullions. Any of the high-grade commercial fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and fine-ground bone will often benefit soils that are already very rich. Get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. A week too late in sowing makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. If onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in drills, not less than a foot apart, nor more than half an inch deep. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop. In cultivating to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. As onions grow on top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. With proper manuring, onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and it will become



Mammoth Silver King

cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

It has been found difficult to grow onions from seed in the south, while from sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as peas. Set out in the spring, they soon form large onions. There are two kinds of onions that are not grown from seeds—the Potato and Top Onions. The Potato Onion grows in clusters, underground; bulbs are planted in the spring and produce large onions; the large onions are planted the next spring and produce clusters. The Top Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small onions are planted the following spring, and the result is full-grown onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on top for seed.

Onion seed is very scarce this season and very high in consequence. The seed we offer is the best home grown, not the cheap imported seed sold by some.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
640. Large White Portugal. Standard sort.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$2.50
641. Large White Globe. Large Southport strain....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
642. Large Red Globe. Southport strain; one of the best reds; good keeper.....	.05	.20	.75	2.50
645. Yellow Danvers. Flat; standard sort rather oval; early; good keeper.....	.05	.20	.75	2.50
648. Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well .....	.05	.20	.75	2.50
651. Michigan Yellow Globe. Finest shape, best color, and largest cropper of yellow varieties.....	.05	.20	.75	2.50
654. Maul's Prizetaker. Very large, beautiful onion; white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium well.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
657. Mammoth Silver King. Very large white skin and flesh; mild flavor; flat shape; frequently weighs three pounds .....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
660. Early Neapolitan. Beautiful, flat, white skinned, very early, a good keeper, fine quality.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

663. Early Red Flat.
Color of Wethersfield;
very large. Pkt., 5 cts.;
oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75
cts.; lb., \$2.50.

666. Large Red Wethersfield. Half early,
and a good keeper
standard sort. Pkt., 5
cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,
75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

ONION SETS AND BULBS

It is cheaper to raise
onions directly from the
seed. Many persons with
small gardens, however,
still prefer to use sets.
Gardeners also plant
sets for bunch onions
to pull early in the
spring, and for the ear-
liest ripening bulbs.
Prices by the bushel
vary with the market.
Please write for quota-
tions.

669. White Onion Sets. Grown from our
choicest strain of the
Philadelphia White Sil-
verskin seed. Price:
Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00;
bu., \$3.25; via express
or freight.

672. Red Onion Sets.
Grown From choice
Large Red Wethersfield
seed, the best for sets.
Price: Qt., 15 cts.; pk.,
\$1.00; bu., \$3.00; via
express or freight.

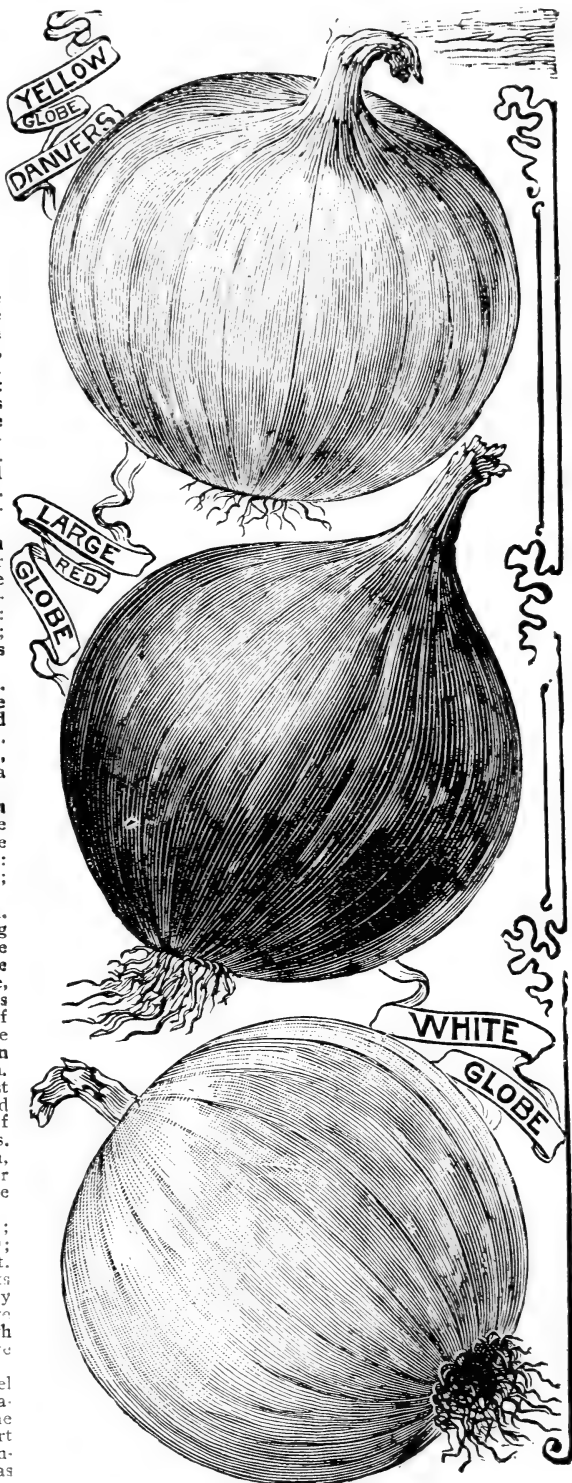
675. Yellow Onion Sets. Grown from the
choicest Yellow Globe
Danvers seed. Price:
Qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.00;
bu., \$3.00.

678. Potato Onion.
Valuable for bunching
or an early crop. The
smallest sets make fine
bulbs of good size,
while the larger ones
produce a cluster of
small to medium size
bulbs. Light-brown
skin; mild, white flesh.
It is the earliest, most
vigorous in growth, and
easiest to cultivate of
all onions from sets.
For the family garden,
whether pulled green or
as dry bulbs, they are
most excellent.

Price: Qt., 15 cts.;
pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50;
via express or freight.

On account of sets
being very scarce, they
are high priced, but we
believe we have enough
to fill all orders we
may receive.

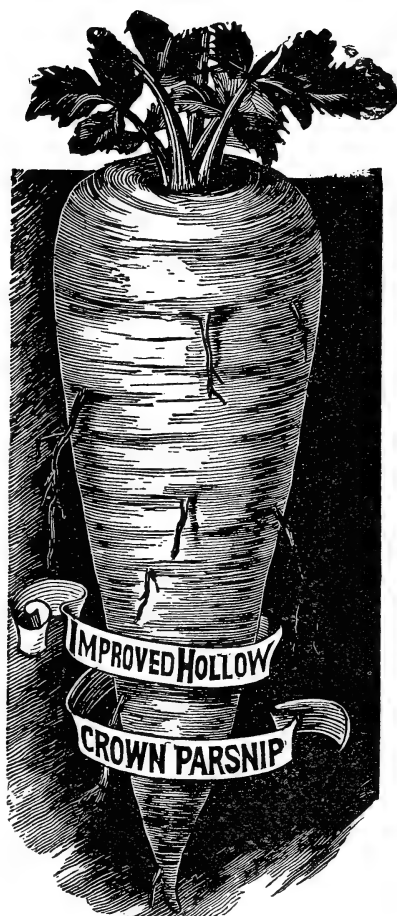
Prices by the bushel
are subject to fluctua-
tion of the market. The
price per single quart
will hold good through-
out the season, or as
long as our stock lasts.



Three Best Onions

PARSNIP

Parsnip seed germinates very slowly, and does best in a cool, moist soil; therefore it should be sown as early as possible, in drills from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep. The soil should be deep.



are of an extra dark-green color. lb., 50 cts.

mellow and moderately rich. When well up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the North. If needed for winter, they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; five pounds for an acre.

768. Hollow Crown. A market strain. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

771. Long Smooth White. Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

774. Guernsey. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger across and dig easier. Roots are very smooth, white, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

PARSLEY

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

Culture.—Parsley requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to one foot in the row. When plants are about three inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

777. Double Curled. Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

781. Dark Moss Curled. The leaves

PEPPER

Peppers are used very extensively as a condiment. In Mexico the hot varieties are eaten raw as we would eat radishes, but the greatest use is for seasoning other dishes. The large thick-fleshed, sweet varieties are eaten more extensively farther north, and are served in various ways, green or ripe, with vinegar and salt, like tomato salad, or made into mangoes, by cutting one side, removing seeds, and filling with chow chow pickles. The fruit is often used in stuffing pitted olives. The seed of pepper plant is used as bird food.

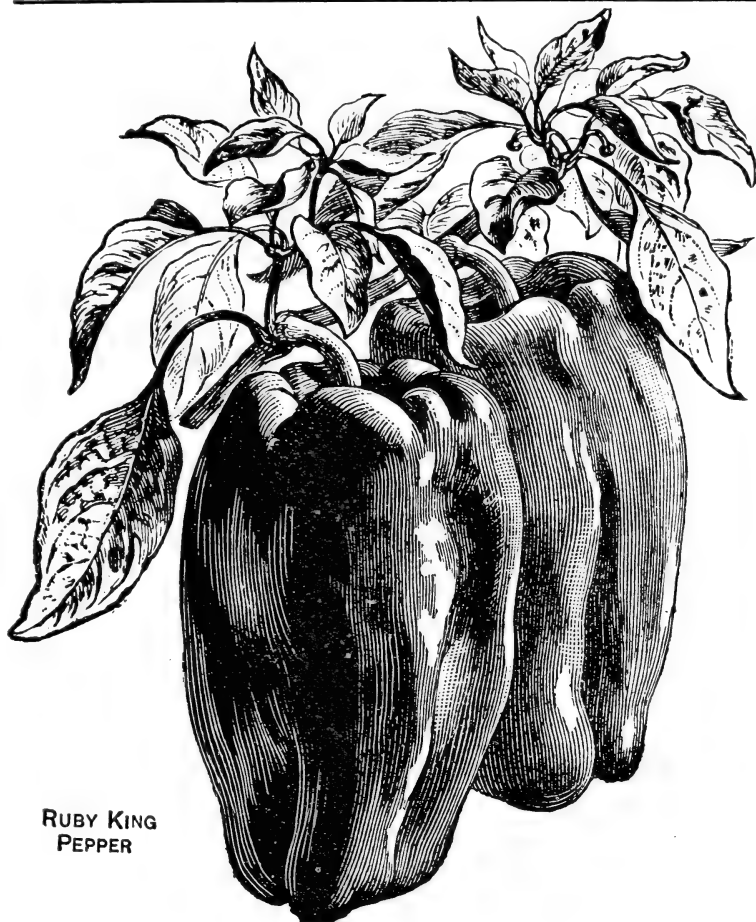
The culture of peppers is the same as for eggplant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product, and also improve the quality of the fruit.

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
784. Chinese Giant. See Novelties, page 63.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$4.00
787. Ruby King. Beautiful bright red, large fruit; mild; one of the best; fine for pickles.....	.05	.15	.60	2.00
790. Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive.	.05	.15	.60	2.00
802. Large Bell or Bull Nose. Large and mild; excellent for pickling .....	.05	.15	.60	2.00
805. Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling.....	.05	.15	.60	2.00

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
808. Small Sugar. Fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh sweet.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60



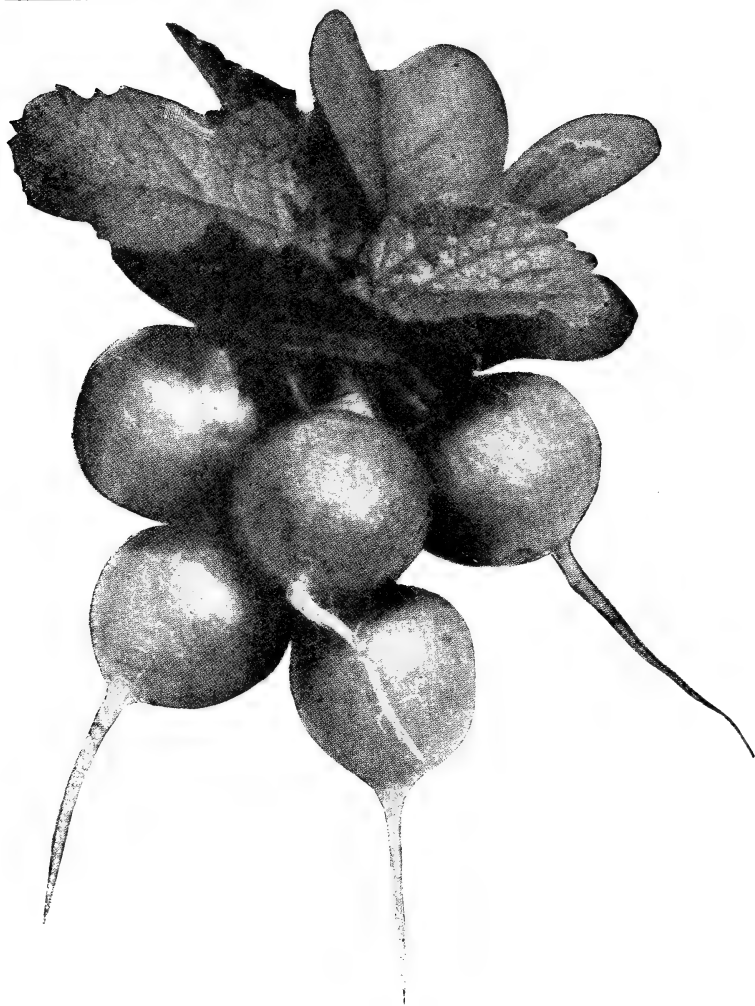
**RUBY KING
PEPPER**

811. **Quaker Pie.** Very prolific, slightly oval in form. Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
Rich creamy buff color. Flesh fine grained and rich.
An excellent keeper.....\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.30 \$1.00
814. **Japanese.** Similar in size and form to the well-known *Cushaw*, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality..... .05 .10 .20 .60
817. **Connecticut Field.** Very large. Good for cooking or stock feeding. Rich yellow color, shape irregular, some round, others long, others flat..... .05 .10 .25

RADISH

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad, and the green seed pods for pickles. For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hotbeds, having very rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is good, the whole crop can be marketed in 21 to 40 days after planting. In open ground culture, sow in drills 12 inches apart, and thin, if necessary, to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root magots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure, and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips, or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and are certain that there is none sold under other names which is better than the varieties we offer.

820. **D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip.** The best Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
for the home garden. Grows to immense size, but however large, is never pithy and strong. Color beautiful crimson. Turnip shaped. Flesh firm, brittle, mild flavor\$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.30 \$1.00



D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
823 Turnip, Early Scarlet. Very early, crisp; good for forcing	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
826. Rosy Gem. One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender; beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
829. Long Bright Scarlet. White tipped, very bright and beautiful; best for market gardeners.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
832. Long Scarlet Chartier, White Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender; suitable for market gardeners .....	.05	.10	.20	.50
835. Long Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp; good for forcing; suitable for market gardeners.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
838. Icicle. A new introduction of the long white; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form; quality excellent; very early, a very fine market sort.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
841. White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German favorite; quality fine; suitable for market gardeners .....	.05	.10	.20	.50



Produced by D. & B.'s All-Seasons Mixture Radish Seed



844. Early Scarlet Globe. Roots large, oval, of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts. oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; 1b 75 cts.

847. Olive-Shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white; early standard sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; 1b., 50 cts.

850. Crimson Giant Turnip. Root turnip-shaped. Color crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor. Grows unusually large, and is a very desirable variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 25 cts.; 1b., 80 cts.

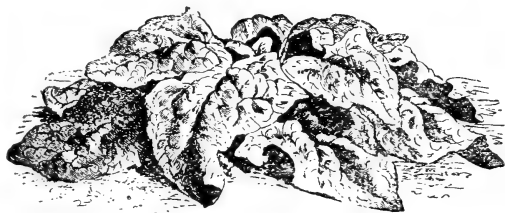
853. D. & B.'s All-Season's Mixture. Our mixture of about two dozen kinds; contains all shades and shapes—red, white, pink, variegated; round, half-long, and long, in great variety (see cut). It is all-the-go for small gardens where space is limited, and you want to make garden and be done with it. One sowing does for the whole season as they come

early, medium, and late. You always have some that are just right—sweet, juicy, delicious, crisp. You will be surprised and delighted with our popular radish mixture. Large pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼lb., 20 cts.; 1b., 50 cts.

WINTER RADISHES

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	1b.
856. Winter Rose China. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well; good for market gardeners...	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
859. Winter Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	.05	.10	.20	.50
862. Winter Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	.05	.10	.20	.50

SPINACH



Savoy Spinach

The spinach is cultivated very extensively for spring and winter "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, the seed may be sown early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For the principal crop, sow from first to middle of September, on

ground from which a summer crop has been taken, protecting the crop with a light covering of straw or leaves. In the south no covering is necessary. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	1b.
865. Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.15	\$0.30
868. Long-Standing Round Thick-Leaved. Dark green; very long standing before running to seed	.05	.08	.15	.30
871. Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	.05	.08	.15	.30

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTERS

Culture.—It succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	1b.
874. Long White French.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
877. Mammoth Sandwich Island. This grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their large size, are of very superior quality and delicate flavor.	.05	.10	.30	1.00

SQUASH

Culture.—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted from four to six feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight to ten. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER SQUASH

880. Early Golden Bush Scallop. Fine for summer use; not as early as the white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

883. Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety; best scallop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

887. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck. One of the best summer squashes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

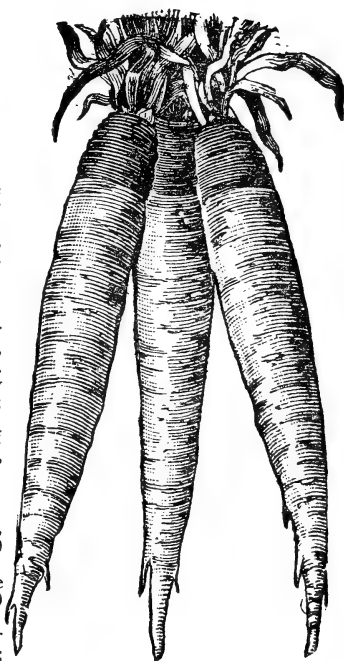
WINTER SQUASH

890. Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

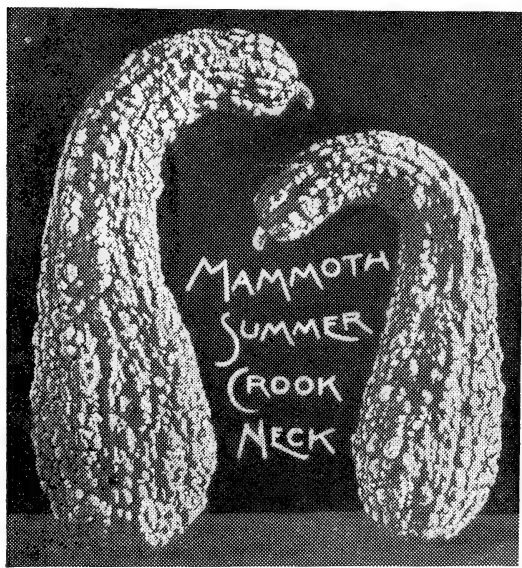
893. Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; superior quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

896. Warty Hubbard. More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

899. Red or Golden Hubbard. Fine reddish



Mammoth Sandwich Island



or golden color; large size; fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

902. Pike's Peak, or Sibley. Thick, bright orange flesh; fine winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

905. Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

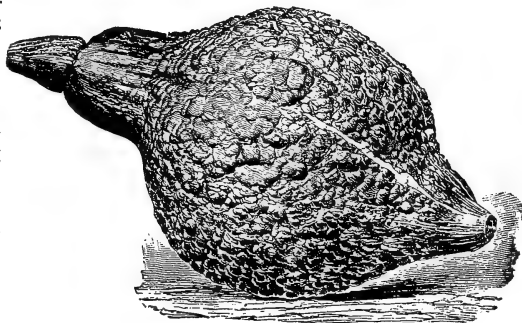
908. Fordhook. A winter variety possessing great merit; early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

911. Delicious. A new winter squash of the most exquisite flavor. In thickness of flesh it surpasses any variety. Like the Hubbard, it is a splendid keeper, the quality being better in the spring than in the fall. There is no squash

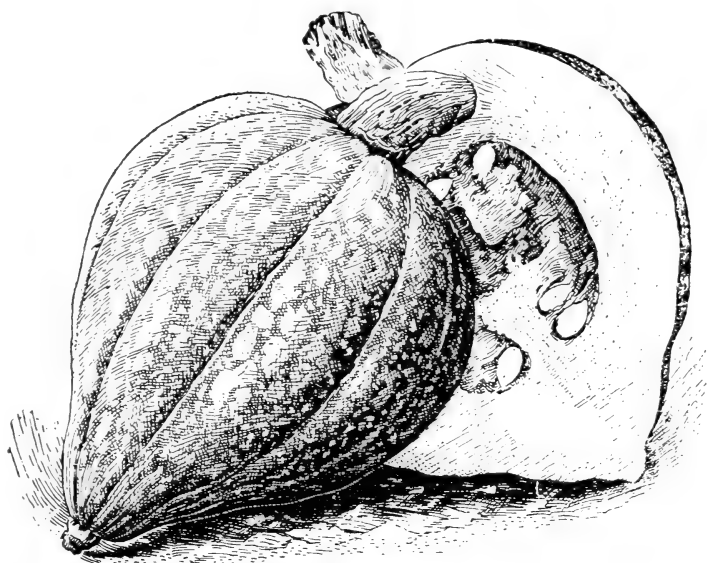
equal to the Delicious for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

TOMATO

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines to keep

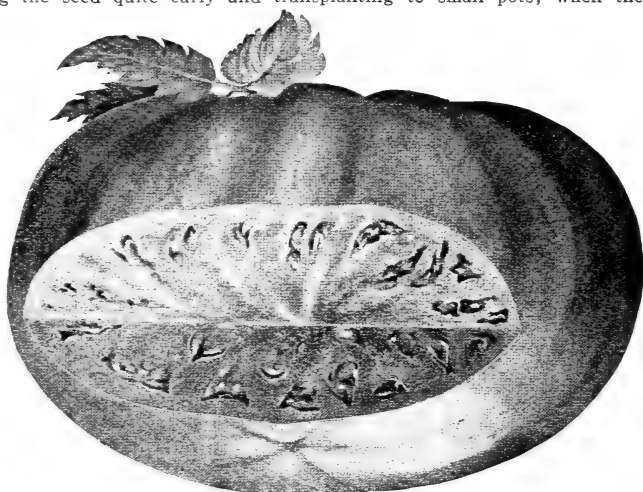


Hubbard



The Delicious Squash

the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early and transplanting to small pots; when these are

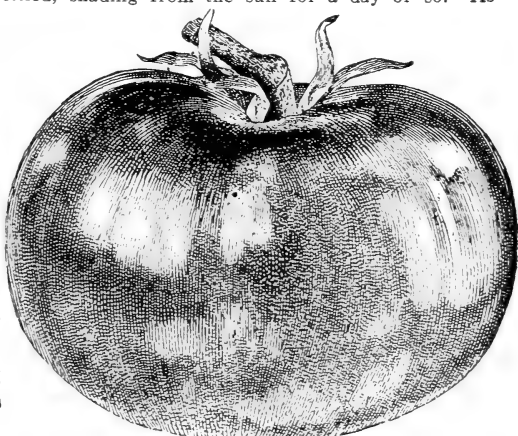


Ponderosa

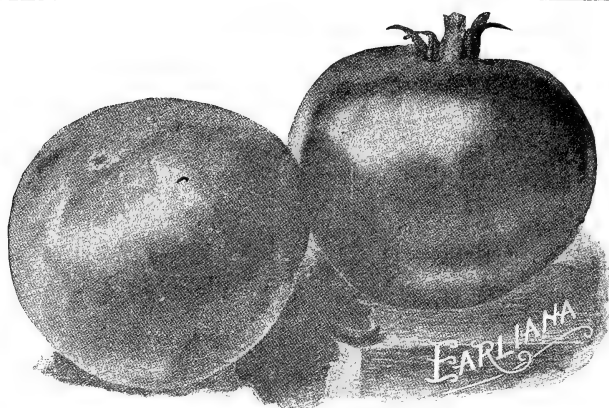
filled with roots, shift to a larger size and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

914. D. & B.'s Improved Tree Tomato. Vine erect, strong, bearing fruit well up from the ground. Fruit very early, large, smooth, very solid. Color brightest red. Very meaty, with small seed cavities. Retains color when cooked. Very prolific. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

917. Chalk's Early Jewell. The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored extra early bright red tomato. Within a week to ten days as early as *Spark's Earliana*, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor,—produced



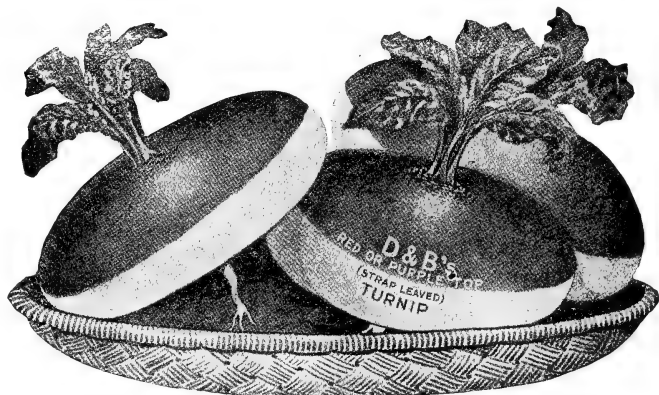
Beauty



	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
<i>continuously</i> throughout the season.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$2.50
920. Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation...	.05	.25	.80	2.50
923. Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
926. Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all smooth; bright red, solid .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
929. Beauty (Livingston). Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
932. Stone (Livingston). Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop.....	.05	.15	.60	2.00
935. Acme. Medium, red, smooth, and good; one of the best earlies.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
939. Earliana. First early, similar to Atlantic Prize, but fruit is larger, smoother, more solid, and of better quality. Fruit very large, bright red and smooth. One of the best for the market gardener..	.05	.20	.75	2.50
942. Early Michigan. One of the best second early. Medium size to large, smooth, solid, deep rich red color, excellent flavor, very productive.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

TURNIPS

Culture.—For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to the first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drills. Sow one pound to the acre.

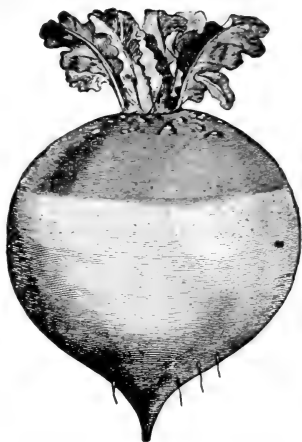


	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
545. Early Milan. Earliest of all; with purple top....	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.15	\$0.60
948. White Egg. Oval, handsome, and sweet.....	.05.	.08	.15	.40
951. Early Flat Dutch. Rather flat, good white early sort .....	.05	.08	.15	.40
954. Early Purple Top, Strapped Leaf. The popular flat fall sort; firm and mild.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
957. Purple Top White Globe. A standard sort in New York market; none better.....	.05	.08	.15	.40
960. Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	.05	.08	.15	.40
963. Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Very handsome; keeps well .....	.05	.08	.15	.40
966. Sweet German. White, firm, hard, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of Ruta Baga	.05	.08	.15	.40
969. Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper .....	.05	.08	.15	.40
972. Large White Norfolk. Standard sort, good for table or stock, roots large, round, slightly flattened, very white	.05	.98	.15	.35

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Culture.—Same as turnip.

- 975. Monarch.** Distinct in form; a grand good variety; very large yielder; grows mostly above ground; flesh rich yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.
- 978. Improved American Purple Top.** Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet, and well flavored; deep purple; little neck. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.
- 981. White Swede, or Russian.** Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh; fine flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.
- 984. Budlong's White Rock.** Though sometimes called a turnip, this is more like a ruta бага. The root is large, both skin and flesh very white, and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper, and a desirable sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.



Improved American Purple Top

Grass Seeds

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pounds prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.

Write for special prices.

1000. AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass valuable for binding the soil of embankments and on account of its ability to resist both drouth and cold. On light, dry soils it is used for both hay and pasturage, but is not recommended for locations where better grasses will succeed. Should be used at the rate of forty pounds per acre. Lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1003. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). Fancy clean. Sometimes called June Grass, but the true June or Wire Grass is much inferior. Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with White Clover, it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than 54 pounds of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasturage, about 28 pounds per acre will be required. Lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1006. ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time with clover, the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, about 28 pounds are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that quantity. It is perennial, and it will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1009. RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*). In Pennsylvania and states farther south, this is known as *Herd's Grass*, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, use about 28 pounds of the chaff seed per acre. Sow in spring or fall.

RED TOP FANCY (Cleaned from chaff). Sow eight to ten pounds per acre. Lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1012. Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of 12 pounds per acre if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Lb., 15 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1015. D. & B'S PERMANENT GREEN LAWN GRASS MIXTURE. Composed of a variety of fine, dwarf, close-growing grasses, which, on properly prepared, finely pulverized ground, will produce a neat, velvety lawn and permanent sod. Weight, 20 lbs. to the bushel. By mail, 1 lb., 40 cts. By freight or express: 1 lb., 30 cts.; 3 lbs., 85 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 20 lbs. or more, 20 cts. per lb.

1018. SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE. For an ordinary yard, when a cheap mixture is desired, we can recommend this grass mixture. It is also well adapted for patching up bare spots, where the grass has been trodden off during the winter. By mail, 1 lb., 35 cts. By freight or express: 1 lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 70 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 20 lbs. or more, 15 cts.

Quantities to Use

1 lb. for 400 sq. ft.	10 lbs. for 4,000 sq. ft.	25 lbs. for $\frac{1}{4}$ acre
5 lbs. for 2,000 sq. ft.	15 lbs. for 6,000 sq. ft.	50 lbs. for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre
	100 lbs. for 1 acre	

If intended for an old lawn, about half the above quantities are sufficient for the given spaces

CLOVER SEEDS

Prices of Clover Seeds subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100-pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Write for special prices.

1021. ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*). It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1024. ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH (*Trifolium hybridum*). The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 30 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1027. CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual variety in common use in the south for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the south, but should not be planted in the north until spring. Sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1030. MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED (*Trifolium pratense*). Grows nearly twice the size of common red clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight to twelve pounds per acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1033. MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE (*Trifolium pratense*). This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to twelve pounds per acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1036. WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*). A small, creeping perennial variety valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., at market price.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

Prices of all articles quoted on this page subject to change. The pound prices include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express at purchaser's expense. Write for special prices.

1039. FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*). Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in the fall and in dry weather. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1042. HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Germanicum*). This is a species of annual millet growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very valuable and popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1045. MILLET, COMMON (*Panicum miliaceum*). Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and one-half to four feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. It is early maturing and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, about 25 pounds per acre, from May 1 to August 1. For grain, sow in drills, about 12 pounds per acre and not later than June 20. Lb., 20 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1048. MILLET, GERMAN OR GOLDEN. An improved large-leaved variety, growing three to five feet high; later maturing than Common Millet, and a heavy yielder. The heads, though numerous, are very large and compact. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and very attractive in appearance. Lb., 25 cts.; 100 lbs. at market price.

1050. RAPE (Dwarf Essex for Sowing). There is but one variety of Rape that has proved profitable to sow in America and that is the Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades offered by unscrupulous dealers through exaggerated advertisements. Such seed is often more or less mixed with the annual variety which is not only worthless as forage, but once planted is likely to become a pernicious weed. There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep, it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Biennial.

Ground should be prepared same as for turnips. Sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast, either with other fall forage crops or by itself, using from one to five pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 15 cts.; postpaid. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense: 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

1053. SUNFLOWER, LARGE RUSSIAN. This has large heads borne at top of a single unbranched stem, with much more and larger seed than the common sort. It is used extensively for feeding poultry. Sow as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in row. Cultivate same as corn. When seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with a fanning mill. This variety will yield 1,000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Some species are planted largely in the flower garden for ornament. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 20 cts., postpaid; 100 lbs., \$6.00, by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

1056. VETCHES OR TARES (Spring) (*Vicia sativa*). A perennial pea-like plant grown as an annual in the north. Desirable as a forage plant and valuable as a cover crop for orchards. Culture same as field peas. Sow two bushels per acre. Lb., 25 cts., postpaid; 100 lbs. at market price.

1059. VETCHES (Sand, Winter or Hairy) (*Vicia villosa*). A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown one and one-half bushels to the acre. Lb., 30 cts; 100 lbs. at market price.

1062. TEOSINTE (*Reana luxurians*). Teosinte grows very quickly and produces a large quantity of forage in warm locations. The leaves are much longer and broader than those of corn, and also more abundant, while the stalks contain a sweeter sap. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut off for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalks. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. With us the plant yields two good cuttings in a season. Farther south more cuttings may be made. In the Northern States we should advise drilling the seed thinly in rows four feet apart, leaving the plants one foot apart in the row. These plants sucker freely and soon produce a matted row of stalks. The forage is exceedingly tender and is greedily eaten by horses as well as cattle and sheep. Price of seed: Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid: Per lb., 65 cts.; 5 lbs. or more at 60 cts. per lb.

1065. SOJA BEAN (Dwarf Early) This variety has been extensively advertised as the "*German Coffee Berry*," the seed sometimes being parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow 18 inches in height, and are immensely productive, having small, round seed. The plant, being a *legume*, is valuable as a soil enricher, while the plant and seed make a highly nutritious forage. Per pkt., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 30 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Per qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 40 cts.; 4 qts., 70 cts; pk., \$1.25.; bu., \$4.80.

1068. CLAY COW PEA. These so-called "Cow Peas" are really a small bean of strong running growth, with a large and abundant glossy dark-green foliage. The vines may be cut either for feeding green or they can be cured like clover for winter use. They are also most desirable for ensilage; for this purpose the seed should be planted in the hills with field corn, as the vines running up the corn-stalks are easily harvested and the combination of corn-stalks and bean vines makes excellent ensilage, and the land is more readily cultivated than where the Cow Peas are sown alone.

This variety is of extra strong growth and most productive of dry seed, being especially adapted for sowing in the Northern States. Seed should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf. For drills three feet apart, use one-half bushel per acre, or one bushel broadcast, while planted in hills four by four feet with corn one-quarter bushel is sufficient. The earlier they can be sown in the spring the larger the crop of dry seeds can be produced, as the vines make a continuous growth until cut off by frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts., by mail, postpaid. By freight or express, not prepaid: Per qt., 20 cts.; 2 qts., 30 cts.; 4 qts., 45 cts.; pk., 80 cts. *Write for prices on larger quantities.*

1071. COW PEA (Whip-Poor-Will). A very early maturing variety of upright or bush growth. The seeds may be gathered and the plants harvested much more readily than with the running or vine type of growth. Ripening early, the crop may be harvested in time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing the seed can be planted by the middle of May. At the Delaware State Experiment Station this variety yielded thirteen tons of ensilage from one acre of land. The seed is light brown, speckled darker brown, of the same size and coloring as the eggs of the *Whip-poor-will*. Plant seed in spring. Prices same as for Clay Cow Pea.

1074. KAFFIR CORN (Red). Excellent forage for horses and cattle, and excellent food for poultry, either fed in the grain or ground and cooked. Use four to five pounds to acre. Lb., 20 cts., by mail. 100 lbs., market price.

1077. BROOM CORN (Improved Evergreen). Extensively grown on account of the color and quality of its brush, which is long, fine, and straight, and always green; grows seven feet high. Use six to eight quarts to acre. Lb., by mail, 18 cts. 100 lbs., market price.

1080. SORGHUM, OR EARLY AMBER SUGAR-CANE. This is the Sorghum of the Northern States; makes the finest quality of syrup. The earliest and most productive variety. Height, 10 to 12 feet. For ensilage or fodder it possesses good qualities; stock of all kinds relish it. Sow four quarts in drills or eight quarts broadcast to acre. Per lb., by mail, 18 cts. 100 lbs at market price.

OATS

1083. SWEDISH SELECT

The Wonderful New Oat from the North

WITHOUT QUESTION THE GREATEST OAT EVER PRODUCED



Swedish Select Oats

From the experience we have had with this oat for the past three seasons, we feel perfectly justified in making the above claim. The past two seasons have been unusually poor ones for oats, in the north. Nevertheless, Swedish Select has yielded finely, averaging over 50 bushels to the acre, which is away above the average, as this is not what would be called a good oat country.

The Swedish Select Oats we are offering this season were grown by ourselves, so that we know exactly what we are offering, which would not be the case had we bought them. The seed is large, short, very plump, exceedingly white and very heavy, a measured bushel weighing between 40 and 45 pounds. This seed is ideal for sowing farther south. Being grown in the north, it will be much less liable to smut and rust, and under favorable conditions should yield much more than in the north.

We have catalogued **Swedish Select** two years, and again offer it this season with greater confidence than ever before. In Swedish Select we feel that we are offering just what the average farmer needs to increase his yield of oats. Many farmers will sow the same old seed, year after year, with decreasing success, and will lay the poor yield they secure to poor seasons or poor land, when the facts are, the fault lies entirely with the seed sown. Oats will deteriorate when sown in the same locality years in succession, and need renewing just as much as potato, corn, or any other kind of seed.

Send for a free sample of **Swedish Select**. We are certain that if you will do so, we will receive your order.

Pkt., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.10; 2½ bu. or more, 95 cts.

1087. SILVER MINE

The Old Reliable

While **Silver Mine** is not a new oat, it is a hard one to beat either in appearance, quality or yield.

Next to Swedish Select we consider **Silver Mine** the best for all purposes. It is very early, grows strong, with deep rooting, is not inclined to lodge, yields heavily, is very hardy, and therefore not subject to blight or rust.

The seed of **Silver Mine** is long, very white, and full of meat. The seed is longer and whiter than Swedish Select, and is therefore handsomer, but a measured bushel will not weigh as much, although **Silver Mine** weighs much more than the average.

Silver Mine always yields well. As poor as last season was for oats, we had crops of



Silver Mine

proved this to be true, but its growth and use have broadened away beyond anything which the Department or the warmest advocates of this wheat could possibly have had in mind. To-day the popularity and value of Macaroni Wheat threatens the practical extinction of other spring wheats for the simple reason that it outyields by far any other variety of spring wheat, and it has been demonstrated that it makes bread superior to that made from the best Fife wheat flour, and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather which no other wheat will endure. It is now being received in the Minnesota market (the largest wheat-receiving market in the world), and sells readily at a price slightly under the very best Fife wheat.

In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach, and is also hail-proof owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong.

The seed we offer this year is all home grown and very fine. Being Northern Grown, full of northern vitality and vim, it is particularly valuable for sowing farther south.

Don't fail to give Durum wheat a trial this spring, if you have not already done so.

Price: 1 pk., 75 cts.; 1 bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu. or more, 1.50. Send for free sample.

Silver Mine that went 55 bushels to the acre. Under favorable conditions 60 bushels to the acre is not at all unusual, even in this northern country.

The **Silver Mine** seed we are offering this season was grown by ourselves, and is genuine. Send for a free sample.

Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.10; 2½ bu. or more, 95 cts.

SPRING WHEAT

1090. MACARONI OR DURUM

Kubanka No. 5639

There are many kinds of Kubanka Durum wheat, but No. 5639 is the one that is recommended by the Agricultural Department of Washington as being the best. This is the kind we are offering, the seed from which it was grown having been originally procured from that department.

The name "Macaroni" was first given to this wheat because it was the only wheat from which macaroni could be made, but since its larger use as a bread wheat has been established, the name has been regarded as a misnomer, and "Durum," meaning "hard," is given as the proper name.

Durum Wheat was sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendations as to its great value for semi-arid lands where good crops of spring wheat could not ordinarily be produced, and has more than justified every claim made for it. The last three years have not only



Brubaker

WINTER WHEAT

1095. BRUBAKER

Bred by one of our best German farmers by the name of Brubaker, and grown for several years by our Northern Michigan farmers with the best of results, yielding under favorable conditions from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre.

The Brubaker is a beardless wheat, with long, straight heads often measuring 4½ inches long. The grain is large and plump, as hard as flint, and makes the very best of flour. The straw is very stiff, matures very early, and has never been known to be the least affected by blight or rust.

The Brubaker is by far the best winter wheat grown in the north, and always brings a premium above market price at our mills.

Write for free sample and prices in the fall.

BUCKWHEAT



Silver Hull Buckwheat

Write for special prices on buckwheat in large quantities; we will quote according to market conditions at the time.

We are located right in the midst of the best buckwheat section in the world. Grain grown in this locality is unusually large, fine in appearance, and very early, hardy, and prolific.

1098. SILVER HULL

This we consider the best variety. Silver Hull seems to be gaining in popularity more and more each year, both with the miller and with the farmer. It always brings the highest price on the market, because it makes the best flour. The hull is thin and the meat heavy. The grain is light gray in color, nearly round in shape. The farmers in the north and all great buckwheat sections are now sowing Silver Hull entirely. Our seed is the best that can be produced.

Price, very choice seed: Pk., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 75 cts.; bu., \$1.40; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

1101. JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A popular variety that does well everywhere. The grain is large, dark brown in color, a little earlier than Silver Hull, but not as good in quality. A very heavy yielder and perfectly hardy.

Prices same as Silver Hull.

BARLEY

1104. WHITE HULLESS BARLEY

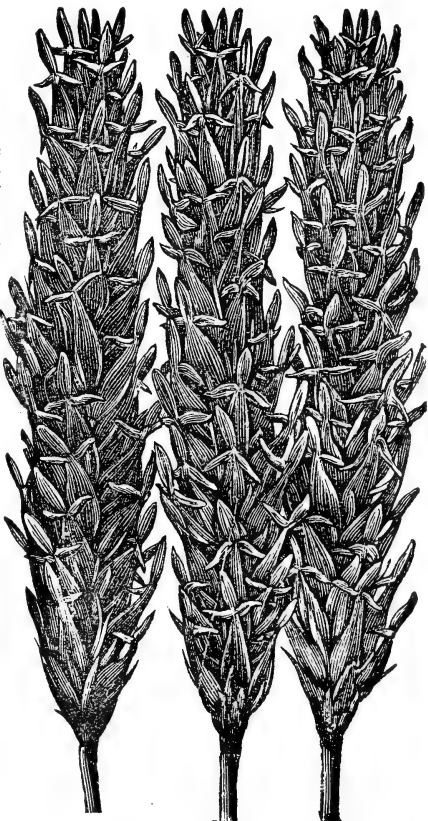
No Beards or Hulls. Great for Feed.

White Hulless is different from any other barley. The grain looks like wheat. It is almost as heavy as wheat, equal to wheat in feeding value, and will yield nearly twice as much. It succeeds in all barley-growing regions, and also in sections where common barley is not grown at all. It is *very early*, thus making a splendid nurse crop for seeding with clover; is *entirely beardless*, with soft straw, splendid for feed. Many farmers cut it for a hay crop. It yields as high as 60 bushels per acre, and for feeding value is not surpassed by any other grain. Sow in spring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, and treat just as you would any other kind of barley. Specially fine for poultry and for grinding for hogs.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or more, \$1.30. Free sample on application.

1107. CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY

This is a new six-rowed barley, and as the name indicates, without beards, which is the most valuable improvement on barley for years. On account of the long, harsh, and objectionable beards, a great many farmers will not grow barley at all, because it is so disagreeable to handle. It is six-rowed, like the old Manshury barley, and the berry is of the same appearance as this. It is a vigorous grower, producing strong short straw, heavy and well-filled heads, and is the earliest barley known, which makes it very convenient during harvest, as you can have the Beardless Barley out of the way before you cut wheat and oats. With good land and season



Champion Beardless Barley

it has produced 80 to 90 bushels per acre. In regard to soil, it is not particular, as you can raise a good crop of Beardless Barley on land that is too poor to produce a crop of wheat or oats. Not getting so easily discolored as other barley, it is a first-class barley for malting, and will always bring the highest market price. Ever since this grand new barley was introduced there has been such a demand for it that we were always short supplying our trade, and we anticipate another great rush for it this year.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.25. Write for free sample.

1110. MANDSCHEURI BARLEY

This six-rowed barley was first recommended to American farmers by Prof. W. A. Henry, director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It soon became a great favorite on account of its earliness and splendid yielding qualities. It is an early, six-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from the time of sowing.

is very strong strawed and stools well, bearing large and well-filled heads of plump and well-filled grain, possessing malting qualities of the highest order, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and climate. Mandscheuri, in a comparative test of 37 varieties grown under the same conditions and with no attempt made at getting above an average crop, easily outdistanced the whole field by an average yield of 15 bushels more per acre.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.25. Write for free sample.

1113. SPELTZ OR EMMER

Speltz has now been grown in the United States in a large way for several years and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place and an important place, too, on their farms.

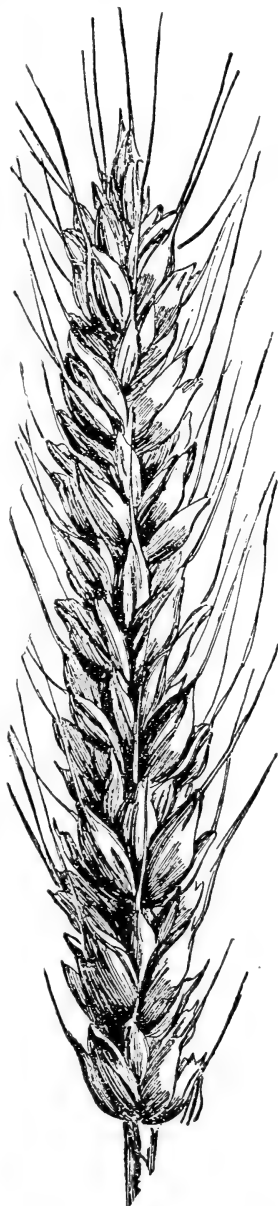
Cultivation. In methods of cultivation this is probably the least exacting of all cereals. It should be sown very early, and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by and easily resists early and severe frosts.

Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme northern states of this country, from Minnesota to Washington, and even in Alaska, also in the semi-arid districts farther south, and it should also be grown in all other sections of the United States. It makes a well-balanced feed for horses, cattle, or hogs, as the large hull gives it the lightness of oats, while the double kernel furnishes a rich meal much like ground rye feed. Professor Wilson, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, in a careful experiment with feeding calves, found speltz worth 40 per cent more than corn, pound for pound.

Sow about 2½ bushels per acre.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.10.

Write for free sample.



Speltz or Emmer



Mandscheuri Barley

RYE

1116. EARLIEST SPRING RYE

A Boon to the Farmer

It is a very profitable crop to grow, seldom yielding less than 45 bushels per acre and often 60. It can be sown very late in the spring, after other grain is all sown. It does not grow quite as tall as winter rye, but yields just as well. Straw grows about 5½ feet high, is strong and not liable to lodge. Grain is plump and white, and can not be told from the best winter rye. Our seed is home-grown on our own farms, and is full of northern life and vim. Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.00 per bu.

Free sample on application.

1119. WINTER RYE

The value of Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. It is much harder than wheat, and can be grown on a greater variety of soils, even on soil that would not produce a fair crop of wheat. It will thrive even in dry seasons and on light sandy loam. It is grown not only for grain, but for fodder and soiling purposes also. When sown in the autumn, it starts up very early in the spring and is ready to cut or pasture when about six inches high. It is often plowed under at this stage of its growth as it is then in condition to add great fertility to the soil. Rye does not exhaust the soil as do other grains, and can be cultivated longer on the same land than any other crop on the farm.

Price: Pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.25; 2½ bu. or more, \$1.00.

Write for prices and sample at sowing time.

STONE QUARRY, ONT.

Have you any King of the Earlies corn left and any Longfellow Flint? My husband thought he would try it, for the seeds that we get from you are always sure to grow.

MRS. FRANK LEJEUNE.

ST. LOUIS, MICH.

I expect to want some of your celery seed this year. I had fine celery last year grown from your seed.

W. PERKINS.

WHITE HALL, MD.

Your packages were so large and I have so many of your seeds left over from last year, I herewith send a very small order of seeds. Every one of your seeds came up nicely and I am very much pleased with them.

MARY S. ARCHER.

LOGAN, OHIO.

I sent you an order last year and can say that everything was as advertised, and I think they can't be beat. Your cabbage was such a good keeper that I thought I could not plant any other kind.

G. NICHOLS.

EASTMAN, GA.

I ordered seeds of you in February and received seed all right. I planted the sweet corn on Feb. 22, and it was ready for market in April. I also planned some Leaming Corn on March 10, and it was ripe on May 30. I also planted some of your water melon, and it will be ready in ten days. I am very well pleased with your seeds. Send me your next catalog.

HUDSON DAVIS.

GARDNER, MASS.

I received your catalog, and regret very much that I had already bought my seeds for this year, and paid one-half more for them than you ask, and they are not Northern Grown either. I shall remember you another year.

ROYAL E. WHITE.

LITTLE HOCKING, OHIO.

Enclosed find my third annual order. Former seeds have proved very satisfactory.

F. A. DAVY.

BENZONIA, MICH.

Goods received in good shape. Am well pleased with the appearance of them. Shall speak a good word for you among my neighbors.

G. H. SMITH.

MACOMB, ILL.

We had fine success with your seeds last year.

MRS. ARTHUR GUY.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., MARCH 22, 1908.

Please send me another catalog. I gave mine to Jesse Dennison. I told him that your seeds are just as good as you claim them to be.

R. M. GILBERT.

CANTON, OHIO.

Last year I gave you an order for several different varieties of potatoes and was very much pleased with seed and also with yield. I had the largest yield, also the nicest potatoes in my early varieties, of any one in my locality. After receiving such good results, I have decided to give you another order, both in potatoes and vegetables, hoping that I may again meet with success.

JOHN V. HAUG.

FREDERIC, MICH.

I find that there is not a better class of seeds grown in any state than Darling & Beahan's. Every seed grows and you get more seeds for your money than from any other seedsman.

GEORGE PALMER.

ARGYLE, MICH.

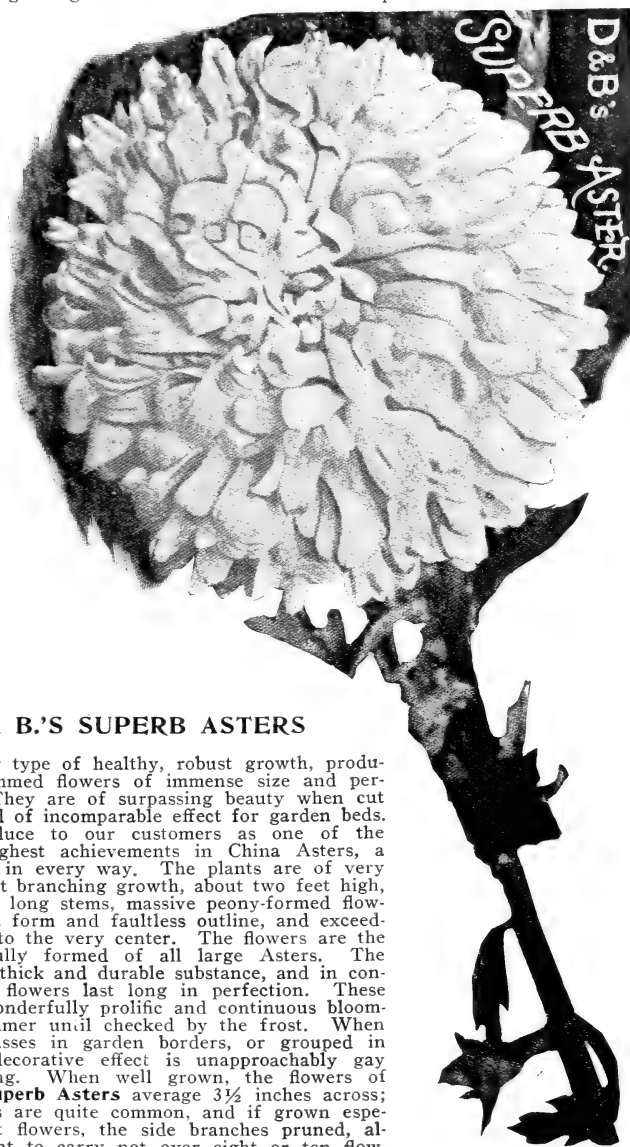
I received the shipment of sweet corn from you and was highly pleased with it. My neighbors want me to order for them. Please send some order blanks.

ARTHUR HOUGHTON.

D. & B's. Select Northern Grown Flower Seeds

When planning a garden, by all means save at least a small space for flowers. We know that most men think that growing flowers is a waste of both ground and time. This is a great mistake. We will promise that if you will once commence the cultivation of flowers, if in but a very small way, you will find that you and your friends will derive more real enjoyment from it than you possibly could from any other source. You will find that as each planting season draws near, you will be impatiently looking forward to the new joys you anticipate from the flower garden.

Space will not permit our offering a very extensive list this season, so we have selected a few of the best varieties for home culture—varieties that are certain to bring the greatest returns for the least expense and labor.



D. & B'S SUPERB ASTERS

A superior type of healthy, robust growth, producing long-stemmed flowers of immense size and perfect form. They are of surpassing beauty when cut for vases, and of incomparable effect for garden beds.

We introduce to our customers as one of the latest and highest achievements in China Asters, a superior race in every way. The plants are of very healthy, robust branching growth, about two feet high, producing, on long stems, massive peony-formed flowers of perfect form and faultless outline, and exceedingly double to the very center. The flowers are the most beautifully formed of all large Asters. The petals are of thick and durable substance, and in consequence the flowers last long in perfection. These Asters are wonderfully prolific and continuous bloomers from summer until checked by the frost. When grown in masses in garden borders, or grouped in beds, their decorative effect is unapproachably gay and enlivening. When well grown, the flowers of **D. & B's Superb Asters** average $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; 4-inch flowers are quite common, and if grown especially for cut flowers, the side branches pruned, allowing a plant to carry not over eight or ten flowers, one flower to a stem, their size will then be enormous, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 inches across. These magnificent blossoms, being gracefully poised on strong, well-furnished stems 15 to 18 inches long, resemble good-sized Chrysanthemums, and are unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration.

We can furnish **D. & B's Superb Asters** in the following colors:

	Per Pkt.		Per Pkt.
1122. Rose Pink.....	\$0.15	1131. White	\$0.15
1125. Lavender .....	.15	1135. Blue .....	.15
1128. Crimson .....	.15	1138. Mixed Colors.....	.15
1141. The Collection of five separate colors, for.....			.60

D. & B.'S GIANT COMET ASTERS

It would seem as if the highest possible perfection had been attained in these truly grand Asters. They win enthusiastic admiration from all who see them. The flowers are of immense size, often six inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose yet densely double half-globes, resembling some of the finer Japanese Chrysanthemums. These giant varieties differ from the older well-known Comet Asters, not only in bearing much larger flowers, but the petals are longer and broader. The plants are of luxuriant growth, attaining a height of fifteen inches, each plant bearing from 20 to 30 of these magnificent flowers on long stems, which give them an added value in cutting for vases.



D. & B.'s Giant Comet Asters

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1144. Giant Comet, Mixed		1153. Giant Bright Rose....	\$0.10
Colors	\$0.10	1156. Giant Deep Blue.....	.10
1147. Giant Crimson .....	.10	1159. Giant Lavender.....	.10
1150. Giant Snow-White.....	.10	1162. Giant Yellow.....	.10
1165. Imported Collection Giant Comet Asters, 6 separate colors.....	.50		

D. & B.'S IMPROVED VICTORIA ASTERS

Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals, double clear to center. The flowers measure four to five inches across, and the colors include many extremely delicate and some gorgeous shades. The plants grow very evenly, about 18 inches high, and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on a plant. Perhaps the handsomest Asters, taken all in all, for size, color, and profusion of bloom. (See cut.)

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1168. Victoria, Finest Mixed		1178. Victoria, Scarlet, dark	
Colors	\$0.10	and rich.....	\$0.10
1172. Victoria, Pure White.....	.10	1181. Victoria, Sky-blue.....	.10
1175. Victoria, Purple.....	.10	1184. Victoria, Collection of 4	
		colors .....	.30

ALYSSUM

1187. Sweet (*Maritimum*). This very hardy annual comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers; they have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high, but spreads over a considerable amount of ground. Pkt., 5 cts.

AGERATUM

New Tom Thumb Varieties

Dwarf, compact-growing plants, 6 to 8 inches high, flowering freely throughout the season from spring-sown seed; splendid for bedding, edgings, or pot culture.

1180. **Snowball.** Large clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1183. **Etoile Blue.** A new variety from France; the finest blue sort in our trial grounds the past season; habit round and compact and even; 8 inches high by 12 inches in diameter; perfectly sheeted with heads of large, pure blue flowers. Very effective. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1187. **Blue Star.** A new variety, tiny and compact, only 4 to 5 inches high, densely covered with light-blue flowers; splendid for edgings and ribbon bedding. Pkt., 10 cts.
 1190. **Princess Pauline.** A very pretty and unique Tom Thumb variety, growing bushy and compact, about 8 inches high, freely bearing heads of blue flowers with white centers. Pkt., 10 cts.



D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERED MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

- | | Pkt. |
|---|--------|
| 1202. Double Dark Red (<i>Atrosanguinea plenissima</i>). A very double, dark red variety | \$0.10 |
| 1205. Mixed Double Dwarf. About one foot high | .05 |
| 1208. Mixed Double Tall. About two feet high | .05 |

BALSAM

Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-me-not. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that with good seed and proper care a *single* flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1193. Double Solferino. Satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac | \$0.05 |
| 1196. Double Camelia, extra fine mixed. As double as a Camelia which it resembles; white blotched with various colors | .05 |
| 1199. Double Pure White. Well adapted for florist's use and for bouquets; very double | .10 |



Dianthus or Pinks

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*). Showy, branching plants about 15 inches high. Considered indispensable for cutting, and very effective in beds, masses, or rockeries. If sown in spring, the plants will bloom from July to September, or if in the fall, will blossom from May to July. Hardy annual.

	Pkt.
1211. Lilac. Shading to light purple.....	\$0.05
1214. White .....	.05
1217. Purple. A rich dark shade.....	.05
1220. Rose Carmine. Compact habit.....	.10
1223 Fine Mixed.....	.05

CANNA

Stately, ornamental plants producing clusters of large flowers of the most intense, varied, and brilliant colors. Very desirable for greenhouse or bedding outdoors. Plant the seeds in February, first soaking them for a day in hot water. In August the plants come into bloom and continue to flower very freely until cut down by frost. Tender perennial. Store root in cellar in winter.

	Pkt.
1226. Finest Large Flowering Mixed. Plants are about 3 feet high....	\$0.05

GIANT=FLOWERING MARGUERITE CARNATION SEED

These gorgeous and fragrant garden Carnations flower profusely summer and autumn from seeds sown in the spring. The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of colors includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon, and many beautifully variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals, and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seeds sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants.

GIANT DOUBLE MARGUERITE CARNATION

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1229. Mixed	\$0.10	1238. White	\$0.15
1232. Pink .....	.15	1241. Striped .....	.15
1235. Yellow .....	.15	1244. Scarlet.....	.15
1247. The Collection of above five separate Giant Marguerites.....			.60

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*)

Tall majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet, or of green, prickly fruit. Makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high.

1250. *Zanzibariensis*. A comparatively new species of wonderfully vigorous growth, the plants growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves have a brilliant luster, measure about 30 inches across, and in different plants range

from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark-red stems. Mixed Varieties, Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Most beautiful and satisfactory summer-flowering annuals. Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form, one foot high. The flowers are immense, averaging six inches in circumference, are densely double, and are produced in perfect succession during the whole summer and autumn in such numbers as fairly to crowd each other for room. There is a wonderful diversity of colors, from purest satiny white to red shades so deep and intensely brilliant that the eye can scarcely penetrate their velvety depths; soft pinks and flesh tints more dainty than brush could lay; and a large proportion of flowers hieroglyphically marked with various hues, the delicate tints and deep tones mingling in exquisite contrast. (See cut.)

1253. Double Mixed Colors, Pkt., 10 cts.

GIANT-FLOWERING HYBRID GERANIUMS

A strain of seed saved from grand New Hybrids all greatly enlarged and improved. The flowers are extra large, round, of the most perfect forms, borne on splendid trusses, some of them forming balls 16 inches in circumference. The colors include shades of scarlet and crimson, rose, pink, salmon, cream veined pink, bluish, snowy white, and all of the new auriole types with lovely rings and large white eyes as well as the new Bird's-egg or spotted type. These all stand the hot sun, and, although perennials, they will produce nice bushy plants and flowers from seeds sown the same season. The gorgeous flowers, borne continuously, render these most popular plants for pot culture in winter or for bedding out in summer. 12 to 18 inches high.

1256. Mixed Colors, Pkt. \$0.15
1259. Scarlet15
1272. Pink15
1275. White15

HELIOTROPE

1275. Mixed. A popular bedding and pot plant; flowers sweetly scented. Half-hardy perennial. Height, 2 feet. Per pkt., 10 cts.



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers it is without equal. The seeds offered have been saved from the finest double flowers.

1278. Extra Choice Double Mixed.....Pkt., \$0.10

IPOMEEA (Morning Glory)

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors, or stumps of trees they are invaluable.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE. These are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The flowers are of gigantic size, and the colorings beyond description; the self or solid colors range from snow-white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades; there is also an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed, etc.

1281. Mixed Imperial Japanese. Saved from a grand collection, which we feel sure will produce results more than equaling our description of this wonderful plant. Pkt., 5 cts.

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED LARKSPURS

A much-improved type of the popular garden annual. The splendid flowers are much larger, very double, and of various beautiful colors, shades, and markings, borne on spikes like immense Hyacinths. Height, 15 to 18 inches.

1284. Mixed Colors.....Pkt., \$0.05

PRIDE OF THE GARDEN MARIGOLD

These grand African Marigolds produce densely double flowers, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of a Dahlia. A highly meritorious feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plants, which form dense bushes *only* 15 to 18 inches high by 2 feet across. For effective garden display during the summer and autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of color of these grand varieties.

1287. Mixed Colors.....Pkt. \$0.05

1290. Canary-Yellow......05

1293. Golden-Orange......05



GIANT-FLOWERING
CLIMBING
NASTURTIUMS.

D. & B.'s Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums

1296. MOON FLOWER VINE*(Ipomoea Grandiflora Noctiflora).*

No one who has a trellis or arbor, veranda, pergola or old tree to cover should neglect to plant the Moon Flower—the most rapid-growing of all climbing vines. Although a perennial species in the tropics, with us it is readily grown from seed as any annual, attaining full perfection during the summer. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure-white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day, many of them measuring *over seven inches across*. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of 75 feet. The leaves are large and heart-shaped, of glossy dark green, and are never troubled with insects. Pkt., \$0.10.

NASTURTIUMS**D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERING TOM THUMB**

These grand bedding nasturtiums have been developed through years of careful hybridization, culture, and selection under conditions thoroughly congenial to the highest development of this popular garden annual. Not only have the flowers increased wonderfully in size, often measuring three inches across, but a great variety of new and charming combinations of colors has been produced, while the brilliancy and velvety richness of the solid colored sorts have been greatly enhanced. This mixture contains seed saved from the largest flowering, most beautiful and varied collection ever sent out. For summer flower-beds nothing can surpass them; the plants form perfect mounds about one foot high by one foot across. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continue until severe frosts. They are of the easiest possible culture, and are never troubled with insects.

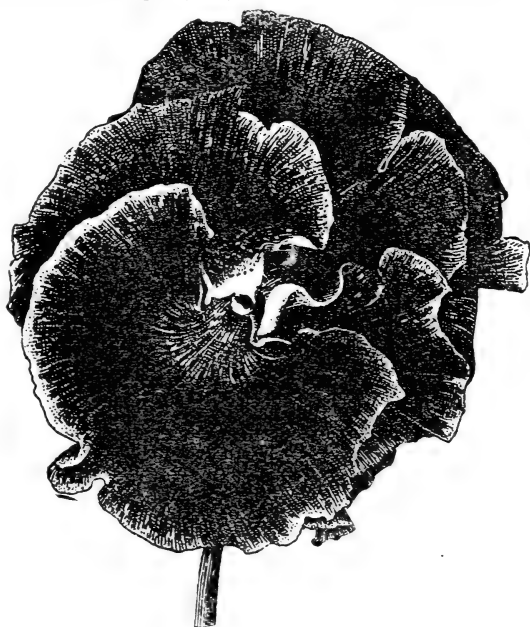
1299. Giant-Flowering Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERING CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

A new selection obtained by a French specialist by hybridizing and distinguished by flowers of a large size and a richness and variety of coloring not to be found in nasturtiums heretofore grown. There have already been produced twenty-two different colors or combinations of colors in these new hybrids, including various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted, mottled, striped, and margined.

For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases, over rockwork, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 12 to 15 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity.

1302. Giant-Flowering Climbing Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 25 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.

**D. & B.'s Giant Pansies****PANSIES**

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the

prices. For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. For summer blooming sow seed in the spring, if possible, in a cool spot where they will be afforded some shade from the noonday sun. Pansies do best in fresh soil, enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure.

D. & B.'S GIANT PANSIES

The finest strain of Pansy in cultivation, saved only from the largest and best-shaped flowers of the richest colors. We reproduce a photograph on a small scale, but justice can not be done to our Giant strain by photography.

- 1305. Giant White.** Very large well-formed flowers with dark purple eye.
1308. Giant Pale Blue. Gigantic blooms of a delicate mauve-blue shade with paler center, freely produced on compact plants.
1311. Giant Purple. Large handsome flowers of a rich purple color, which contrast effectively with Giant White. Comes very true from seed.
1314. Giant Yellow. Immense flowers, brilliant in color and of excellent form.
1317. Giant Bronze. A favorite and attractive coloring of bronze shades, all toning together. The flowers are of the largest size and of handsome form.
1320. Giant Black. Large, well-formed glossy-black flowers. The plants are compact and bloom for a long time.

Price: Single packets, 10 cts.; 3 pkts., 25 cts.; 6 pkts, 50 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Early in the spring make a trench about four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than two inches. Sweet peas, particularly the whiteseeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry, they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold, they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy or composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun, but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about five inches high, gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

NEW GIANT, ORCHID-FLOWERED COUNTESS SPENCER HYBRIDS

(For full description, see colored page 63).

- 1323. White Spencer.** Magnificent large white flowers, measure 2 inches across.
1326. Primrose Spencer. As large as White Spencer. Beautiful primrose.
1329. Countess Spencer. Soft Crimson Rose.
1332. John Ingman. Rich Crimson Rose and Shell Pink.
1335. Helen Lewis. Orange Rose and Crimson Orange.
1338. Shell Pink. Clear, delicate shell pink.
1341. Gladys Unwin. New. Pale rosy pink.
1344. Phyllis Unwin. Deep rosy carmine.

Price of above varieties: Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.

One packet each above eight varieties, 75 cts.

- 1347. Choice Mixed.** All the above varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼lb., 50 cts.

D. & B.'S GIANT-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

The Cream of the Named Varieties

WHITE

- 1350. Grace Darling.** The grandest white sweet pea. White as snow, immense size, borne in clusters of three or four blooms on one long stem. Very hardy and very prolific.
1353. Blanche Burpee. A superb, pure white variety, large flowers.
1356. Emily Henderson. A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.
1359. Sadie Burpee. Flowers of purest white and largest size, borne on long stems.
1362. Dorothy Eckford. The latest and finest of all the whites.
1365. Mont Blanc. The earliest white.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK

- 1368 D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Light Pink.** The best pink. Soft and brilliant.
1371. Katherine Tracy. Soft, brilliant pink.
1374. Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four very large perfect flowers of an exquisite brilliant yet soft shade of pink.
1377. Lovely. Warm rose pink, large and extra fine.
1380. Countess of Lathom. Cream pink, a charming tint.
1383. Stella Morse. Buff pink with cream tintings.
1386. Dainty. White, daintily edged with pink.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK

- 1389. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Dark Pink.** Immense flowers of perfect form.
1392. Her Majesty. Flowers very large and of delicate rose pink color.
1395. Lady Mary Currie. Fiery orange pink, wings orange rose, very bright.
1398. Royal Rose. Deep carmine rose, wings rose pink, extra large and fine.
1381. Prince of Wales. A bright rose of intense color and fine form and substance, having three or four fine flowers on long, strong stems, very free flowering.
1384. Bride's Maid. Bright deep pink.
1387. Blanche Ferry. Rose red, wings bluish white, very profuse.

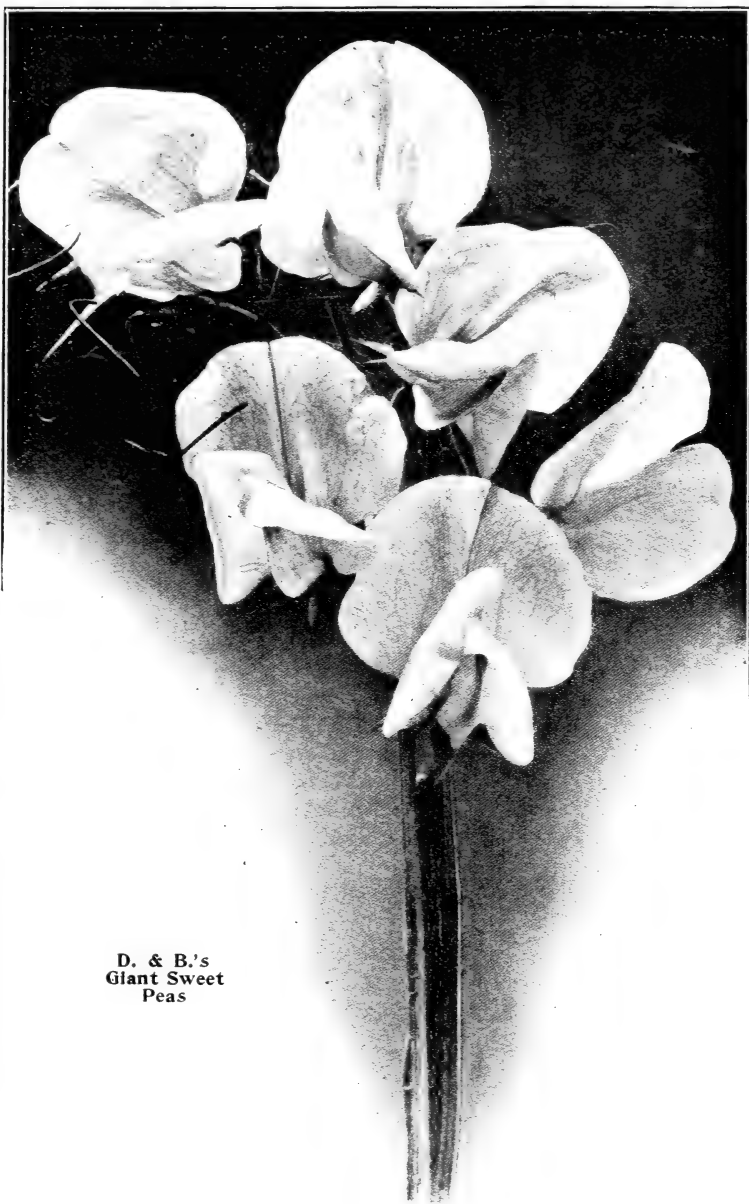
LIGHT YELLOW

- 1390. D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Primrose Yellow.** Finest light primrose yellow. Very large flowers.
1393. Mrs. Eckford. Flowers large, of perfect form, of a delicate primrose color, becoming nearly white at maturity.

1396. **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.** The finest primrose yellow yet produced.
 1399. **Queen Victoria.** Black seeded, rosy primrose with cream wings.
 1402. **Stella Morse.** Primrose, tinged bluish effect, a rich cream color.
 1405. **Gorgeous.** Brilliant orange salmon, wings softer and deeper.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE

1408. **D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Lavender.** Beautiful light lavender, very fine.
 1411. **Countess of Radnor.** Very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.
 1414. **Dorothy Tennant.** Deep rosy heliotrope, large and distinct, a lovely shade.



**D. & B.'s
Giant Sweet
Peas**

1417. **Lottie Eckford.** White suffused rosy lilac, blue edge.
 1420. **Lady Grisel Hamilton.** Beautiful silvery lavender
 1423. **Mrs. George Higginson, Jr.** A clear, delicate light blue, showing no tint of mauve; new and very fine.
 1426. **Admiration.** Delicate rosy lavender.

BLUE AND PURPLE

1429. **D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Azure Blue.** Bright, clear azure blue. The best blue.
 1432. **Flora Norton.** A very bright, clear blue, new and very distinct.

1435. **Countess of Cadogan.** Bright purplish blue, wings lighter blue; very fine.
 1438. **Captain of the Blues.** Standard, large, broad, bright, purplish blue, wings expanded; lighter and brighter blue than the standard.
 1441. **Navy Blue.** Dark indigo, blue and violet; the best blue.
 1444. **Duke of Westminster.** Clear purple, tinted with violet.

SHADES OF RED

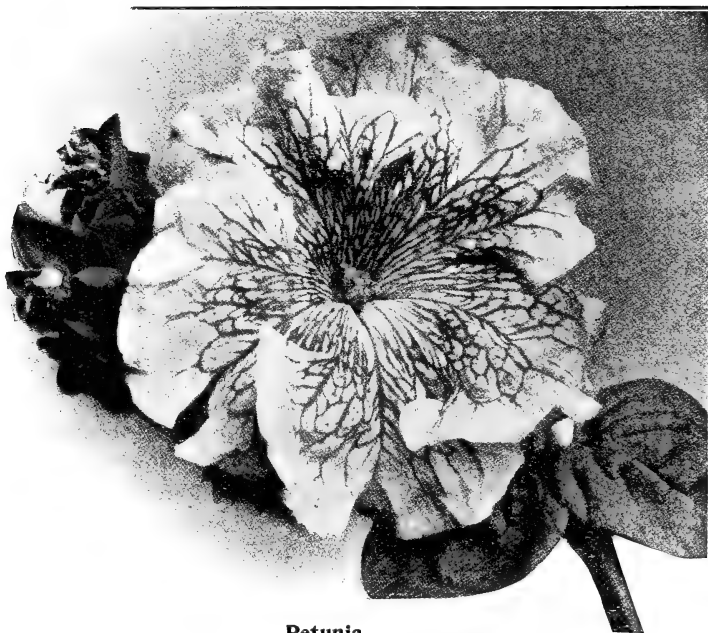
1447. **D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Brilliant Scarlet.** The brightest and most perfect red.
 1450. **Fire-Fly.** Very bright intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form; very profuse bloomer.
 1454. **Salopian.** Rich deep crimson red; very large and of fine form.
 1457. **King Edward VII.** The best dark red in existence; flowers large, borne on long, strong stems, in every way desirable.
 1460. **Coccinea.** Brightest scarlet, large round, open standard.

CLARET OR MAROON

1463. **D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Purple.** Immense flowers of deep purple color.
 1466. **Shahzada.** Dark maroon shaded purple.
 1469. **Black Knight.** Deep maroon veined black, large and open form.
 1472. **Monarch.** Deep purplish maroon.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED

1475. **D. & B.'s Giant-Flowered Carmine and White.** The most striking bi-color. Bright crimson on white. Large flowers.
 1478. **America.** Crimson scarlet striped on white. The most brilliant of the striped sorts.
 1481. **Gray Friar.** Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and spotted with darker shade.



Petunia

1484. **Aurora.** Striped rosy orange on white; a most attractive variety.
 1487. **Ramona.** Striped and penciled light pink on white.
 1490. **Senator.** Creamy white, striped with purplish maroon and violet.

MIXTURES OF SWEET PEAS

Choice Mixed. One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by a cross fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is certain to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture is made up of the above choice varieties. It is not made up of refuse stock, but is composed of the very best varieties grown.

PRICES

	Pkt.	oz.	¼lb.	lb.
Named Varieties.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.60
1493. Choice Mixed.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Pkt., oz., and ¼lb. by mail, postpaid.				
Lbs. by express at purchaser's expense.				

COLLECTIONS

- Collection No. 38.** One large package each of any ten of the above-named varieties. Your choice for 30 cts., by mail, postpaid.
Collection No. 39. One ounce each of any ten of the above-named varieties of sweet peas for 75 cts., by mail, postpaid.
Collection No. 40. One package each of any five of the above-named varieties, your own choice, for 15 cts., by mail, postpaid.
Collection No. 41. One ounce each of any five of the above-named varieties, your own choice, for 40 cts., by mail, postpaid.

BEDDING PETUNIAS**Large Single Blotched and Striped**

Bedding Petunias are almost indispensable for garden decoration. They flower in a few weeks' time from seed and continue to grow, bud and bloom in such luxuriance until killed by frost, and are so brilliantly effective, whether massed in beds, borders, or grown as individuals, that they are deservedly popular. The strain of seed we herewith offer is our very finest selection from this type of Petunia, producing large, single flowers, hieroglyphically blotched, striped, flecked, spotted, netted, veined, starred, etc., including all the Petunia colors, cherry, pink, crimson, white, purple, rose, etc.; height, 1 foot.

1496. Mixed Colors.....Pkt., \$0.10

PHLOX DRUMMONDI**Phlox Drummondii**

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, where it is called "Texan Pride." It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seed. It will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom, remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of Roses, in boxes, vases, etc., but it is when grown in masses, in beds or borders, that they show to best advantage.

SELECT LARGE-FLOWERING

This is the finest type, having the largest heads of bloom as well as the largest individual flowers. 15 inches.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1499. Snow White.....	\$0.10	1502. Shell Pink.....	\$0.10
1500. Bright Scarlet.....	.10	1503. Primrose .....	.10
1501. Rich Crimson.....	.10	1505. Deep Rose.....	.10
1508. Soft Lilac.....	.10		
1511. Collection. of a packet each of the above 7 colors.....	.50		
1514. Choicest Mixed, contains a very large variety of colors.....	.10		

POPPY

(*Papaver*). Well-known hardy annuals and perennials flowering in great profusion throughout the summer. As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed where flowers are to bloom and cover lightly, since if planted too deep the seed will not germinate, and the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. To insure a continuous bloom during a long season the flowers should be cut regularly and no seed pods allowed to form.

1517. The Shirley. This magnificent strain of Poppy affords, during a long season, flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable, ranging from a pure, glistening white through the pinks, reds and scarlets to the deepest crimson, the darker shades frequently being margined with white. Some of the petals are of silky texture, others look like tissue paper, some are plain, some crimped, and some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly



D. & B.'s
Shirley Poppy

graceful and airy, and lend themselves readily to bouquets which should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded; they will then keep fresh in water for several days. Pkt., 5 cts.

GIANT DOUBLE POPPIES

This "Brilliant Mixture" of double annual Poppies has been made from exclusively improved giant double-flowering sorts, and none but the richest, most brilliant, as well as the daintiest and loveliest shades and colors are included. The plants are sturdy, luxuriant growers about 2½ feet high, bearing immense double flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, or as large as Peonies. When grown in masses the floral panorama is of almost unimagined beauty. They are of the easiest possible culture; the seed only needs to be sown thinly, in May, where the plants are to remain.

1520. Giant Double Poppies, Brilliant Mixture.....Pkt., \$0.10

DOUBLE "FEATHERBALL" POPPIES

These double-fringed annual poppies are very beautiful; they belong to the carnation-flowered type, the large flowers having the same globe-shaped formation, with gracefully fringed-edged petals like big balls of slashed tissue paper or feathers; plants of branching, stocks, dwarf growth, only 15 to 18 inches high, each plant carrying several of these large, exquisite flowers.

1523. Featherball Poppies, Double Mixed Colors. Containing several colors, Pkt., 10 cts.

NEW GIANT ORIENTAL POPPIES

Among hardy perennials these hold an unrivaled position for gorgeous effectiveness in gardens and hardy borders; height, two to three feet; flowers immense often six inches across. Colors: salmon, fiery-scarlet, rose, lilac and copper color, pink-blotched, purple, blood-red blotched black, orange, etc.

1526. Giant Oriental Hybrid Poppies, Mixed Colors.....Pkt., 25 cts.

D. & B.'S MAMMOTH VERBENAS



D. & B.'s
Mammoth Verbena

We have been carefully selecting and improving this fine strain of Verbenas for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors; free-

blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results seed should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. Verbenas are better grown from seed than from cuttings, being more vigorous and not liable to disease. (See cut.)

	Pkt.		Pkt.
1529. Pink	\$0.10	1535. Scarlet	\$0.10
1532. Purple .....	.10	1538. Striped .....	.10
1541. White .....			.10
1544. Mammoth Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40 cts. ....			.10
1547. Collection of Mammoth Verbenas, 5 colors.....			.40

Special Wholesale Bulk Price List

This list is intended for market gardeners and others who buy seeds in large quantities. Seeds ordered from this list are to be shipped by express or freight at the purchaser's expense. If you want them by mail, add 10 cents per pound and 15 cents per quart to pay postage.

ASPARAGUS

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	qt.	pk.	bu.
276. D. & B.'s Mammoth.....	\$0.15	\$0.50			
279. Conover Colossal.....	.10	.30			
281. Palmetto .....	.12	.35			
284. Barr Mammoth.....	.12	.40			
287. Columbian Mammoth White .....	.15	.50			

BEETS

290. D. & B.'s Earliest Red Turnip.....	.15	.50
293. Extra Early Egyptian.....	.12	.30
296. Extra Early Eclipse.....	.12	.30
299. Dewing Early.....	.12	.30
314. Swiss Chard.....	.15	.40
302. Early Blood Turnip.....	.12	.30
305. Long Smooth Blood.....	.12	.30
308. Detroit Dark Red Turnip .....	.12	.35
311. Half Long Blood.....	.12	.35
317. Jaensch's Victrix.....	.10	.20
320. Vilmoren's Improved.....	.10	.20
323. Klein's Wanzelbin.....	.10	.20
326. Lane's Sugar.....	.10	.20
329. White Sugar.....	.10	.20
332. Giant Feeding.....	.10	.20

Mangel Wurzel

335. D. & B.'s Mammoth Long Red.....	.15	.30
338. Mammoth Long Red.....	.10	.20
341. Long Yellow.....	.10	.20
344. Golden Tankard.....	.10	.20

BEANS

	qt.	pk.	bu.
180. D. & B.'s Earliest of all Wax	\$0.30	\$2.00	\$6.00
183. Prolific German Wax .....	.25	1.25	3.00
186. D. & B.'s Pencil Pod .....	.30	1.50	3.50
192. Curry's Rust-Proof .....	.25	1.25	3.50
195. Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	.30	1.50	4.00
198. Detroit Wax.....	.25	1.25	3.00
201. Golden Wax.....	.25	1.25	3.00
204. Golden Eye Wax.....	.25	1.25	3.00
207. Davis White Wax.....	.25	1.50	4.00
189. Saddle Back Wax.....	.25	1.25	3.50
247. Kentucky Wonder .....	.25	1.25	4.00
250. Lazy Wife.....	.25	1.25	4.00
252. D. & B.'s White Field .....	.15	.75	2.25
255. White Kidney.....	.15	1.00	2.75
258. Red Kidney.....	.15	1.20	3.50
261. Large White Marrow .....	.15	1.00	3.00
240. Henderson's Early Leviathan .....	.25	1.75	5.00
234. Burpee's Bush Lima .....	.25	1.75	5.00
237. Dwarf Large White .....	.25	1.75	5.00
244. Large White Lima .....	.25	1.75	5.00
213. Black Valentine .....	.25	1.25	4.00

210. Extra Early Red Valentine	\$0.25	\$1.15	\$3.50
216. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	.25	1.25	4.00
219. Giant Stringless.....	.25	1.25	4.00
222. Extra Early Refugee.....	.25	1.20	3.75
225. Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	.20	1.15	3.50
228. Dwarf Horticultural.....	.20	1.25	4.00
231. Goddard .....	.20	1.15	3.50

CABBAGE

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
347. Express	\$0.30	\$1.10
351. Etampes .....	.30	1.10
354. Early York .....	.28	1.05
357. Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.35	1.40
360. Early Winningstadt.....	.28	1.05
363. Early Flat Dutch.....	.35	1.20
366. Henderson's Early Summer .....	.35	1.20
369. Fottler Brunswick.....	.35	1.20
372. Stone Mason Drumhead.....	.35	1.20
375. Premium Late Flat Dutch .....	.35	1.20
380. Drumhead Savoy.....	.40	1.30
383. Mammoth Rock Red.....	.45	1.50
384. Red Dutch.....	.45	1.50
387. Danish Ball.....	.70	2.40
390. Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead .....	.35	1.20
393. Genuine Surehead.....	.35	1.20
396. Houser .....	.55	1.90

CARROT

399. D. & B.'s Improved Danvers .....	.20	.65
402. Half Long Danvers.....	.15	.50
405. Improved Long Orange.....	.15	.45
408. Oxheart or Half Long Guernsey.....	.15	.50
411. Large White Belgium.....	.12	.35
414. Large Yellow Belgium.....	.12	.35
417. Chantlay .....	.15	.50
420. St. Valery .....	.15	.50

CELERY

432. D. & B.'s Snow White .....	.50	1.80
438. Improved White Plume.....	.45	1.60
441. Golden Self-Blanching.....	1.00	3.75
444. Golden Heart Dwarf.....	.40	1.20
435. Giant Pascal.....	.45	1.60
447. Winter Queen.....	.60	1.90

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

	pk.	bu.
453. White Mexican.....	2.50	4.00
456. Early Cory Red Cob.....	.90	2.75
459. Pure Gold.....	2.50	6.00
462. Minnesota .....	.90	2.75
465. Perry Hybrid.....	.90	2.75
468. Early Crosby.....	.90	2.75
471. Early Evergreen.....	1.00	3.00
474. Mammoth White Cory.....	1.00	3.00
477. Stowell's Evergreen.....	.90	2.75
480. Country Gentleman.....	1.15	3.25

POP CORN

	pk.	bu.
483. White Rice.....	\$1.00	\$2.75
487. Queen's Golden.....	1.00	2.75
490. Silver Lace.....	1.00	2.75

CRESS

	¼lb.	lb.
493. Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass .....	.25	.50
496. Broad Leaved Winter .....	.25	.50
499. True Water.....	.75	2.60

CUCUMBER

502. Petoskey White Spine .....	.25	.90
505. Early Short Green.....	.15	.50
508. Early Green Cluster.....	.15	.50
511. Early White Spine.....	.15	.50
514. Long Green20	.60
517. Boston Pickling.....	.20	.65

EGG PLANT

520. D. & B.'s Spineless95	3.25
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ENDIVE

523. Large Green Curled.....	.40	1.40
526. Moss Curled.....	.35	1.15

KALE OR BORECOLE

529. Extra Curled Dwarf German .....	.25	.65
532. Curled Tall Green Scotch .....	.25	.65

KOHLRABI

535. Early White Vienna.....	.50	1.90
538. Early Purple Vienna.....	.50	1.90

LETTUCE

541. D. & B.'s Ice Cream .....	.40	1.00
558. Early Curled Simpson .....	.20	.65
561. Black Seeded Simpson .....	.20	.65
544. Early Prize Head.....	.20	.65
547. California Cream Butter .....	.20	.65
561. Tilton's White Star.....	.20	.70
567. Grand Rapids Forcing .....	.20	.65
550. Improved Hanson.....	.20	.65
553. Big Boston.....	.20	.65
570. Self-folding.....	.20	.65

MUSK MELON

597. D. & B.'s Unequaled Gem .....	.40	1.25
600. Petoskey or Paul Rose .....	.20	.60
594. Golden Netted Gem.....	.20	.60
595. The Surprise.....	.20	.60
576. White Japan.....	.20	.60
579. Jenny Lind.....	.25	.90
582. Green Nutmeg.....	.20	.60
606. Emerald Gem.....	.25	.80
588. Skillman Netted.....	.20	.60
591. Rocky Ford.....	.20	.60
585. Bay View.....	.25	.70
609. Improved Osage .....	.25	.70
573. Mammoth Prolific.....	.40	1.00

WATER MELON

612. D. & B.'s Iced Honey .....	.40	1.40
615. Fordhook Early.....	.25	.90
618. Hungarian Honey.....	.15	.50
621. Kolb Gem.....	.15	.40
624. Stoke's Extra Early.....	.15	.40
627. Sweetheart .....	.15	.40
630. Peerless or Ice Cream .....	.15	.35
633. Phinney's Early.....	.15	.35
636. Cole's Early.....	.15	.50
639. Kleckley Sweets.....	.15	.40

ONION

640. Large White Portugal .....	.65	2.35
641. Large White Globe.....	.90	2.60
663. Early Red Flat.....	.65	2.40
642. Large Red Globe.....	.70	2.40
645. Yellow Danvers.....	.65	2.40
666. Large Red Wethersfield .....	.70	2.40
648. Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.70	2.40
654. Maul's Prizetaker.....	.65	2.40
657. Mammoth Silver King .....	.60	2.15
651. Michigan Yellow Globe .....	.70	2.40
660. Early Neapolitan.....	.55	1.90

PARSNIP

768. Hollow Crown.....	.10	.30
771. Long Smooth White.....	.10	.30
774. Guernsey .....	.10	.30

PARSLEY

	¼lb.	lb.
777. Doubled Curled.....	\$0.15	\$0.40
781. Champion Moss Curled .....	.15	.40

PEAS

	pk.	bu.
72. Gregory's Surprise.....	1.00	4.00
75. Ameer	1.25	5.00
76. D. & B.'s Alaska.....	1.00	3.50
81. D. & B.'s First & Best	1.00	3.50
84. Premium Gem.....	1.25	4.00
87. Nott's Excelsior.....	1.50	5.00
90. Gradus	1.75	5.00
93. American Wonder	1.50	5.00
96. Prolific Early Market	1.00	3.50
99. Thomas Laxton.....	1.50	5.00
102. Tom Thumb.....	1.50	5.00
108. Senator	2.00	6.00
110. Admiral	1.00	3.50
114. Bliss' Abundance.....	1.00	3.50
117. Improved Stratagem.....	1.50	5.00
120. Hosford's Market Garden	1.00	3.50
123. Long Island Mammoth	1.25	4.00
124. Duke of Albany.....	1.25	4.00
127. Telephone	1.25	4.00
130. Alderman	2.00	6.00
133. Champion of England	1.00	3.50
139. Bliss' Everbearing.....	1.00	3.50
142. Yorkshire Hero.....	1.00	3.50
145. McLean's Advancer.....	1.00	3.50
150. Dwarf Telephone.....	1.75	5.00
153. Shropshire Hero.....	1.00	3.50
157. D. & B.'s Mammoth Melting Sugar.....	1.25	4.00
159. Large White Marrowfat .....	.75	2.00
162. Black Eye Marrowfat .....	.75	2.00
165. Golden Vine.....	.50	1.50
168. Supeneau .....	.50	2.00
171. Green Field.....	.75	2.00
174. Scotch Field.....	.75	2.00
177. Black English Field.....	.50	1.50

PEPPER

	¼lb.	lb.
787. Ruby King.....	.55	1.90
790. Long Red Cayenne.....	.55	1.90
802. Large Bell or Bull Nose .....	.55	1.90
805. Sweet Mountain.....	.55	1.90
784. Chinese Giant.....	1.25	3.75

POTATOES

Note.—These prices are for orders of five barrels or more. Five-barrel orders may be made up of several varieties at these prices.

5 bbls. or more, per bbl.

3. Early Petoskey.....	\$3.75
6. Early Bird.....	3.75
9. Noroton Beauty.....	3.75
12. Early Michigan.....	3.00
15. Early Harvest.....	3.00
18. Early Northern.....	3.00
21. Early Rose	3.00
27. Early Ohio	3.00
33. Early Acme	3.00
30. Early Six Weeks.....	3.00
36. Early Irish Cobbler.....	3.00
39. Early Beauty of Hebron.....	3.00
42. New Queen.....	3.00
45. Spaulding No. 4.....	3.00
48. Vermont Gold Coin.....	3.25
51. California Russet.....	3.00
54. Carmen No. 3.....	3.00
57. Late Petoskey.....	3.75
60. Green Mountain.....	3.00
63. Late Hebron.....	3.00
66. Empire State.....	3.00
69. Rural No. 2.....	2.80

PUMPKIN

	¼lb.	lb.
808. Sweet Sugar.....	\$0.15	\$0.50
811. Quaker Pie.....	.25	.90
817. Connecticut Field.....	.10	.15
814. Japanese Pie.....	.25	.75

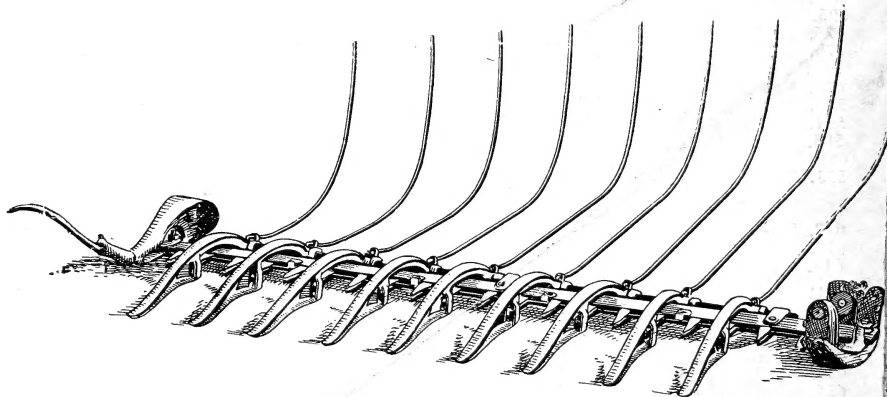
RADISH

820. D. & B.'s Mammoth Scarlet Turnip.....	.25	.80
823. Turnip, Early Scarlet .....	.15	.40
826. Rosy Gem .....	.15	.40
829. Long Bright Scarlet.....	.15	.40

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.		$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
832. Long Scarlet Chartier, white tipped.....	\$0.15	\$0.40	899. Red or Golden Hubbard	\$0.20	\$0.70
835. Long Wood Early Frame .....	.15	.40	902. Pike's Peak or Sibley .....	.20	.60
838. Icicle .....	.15	.45	905. Essex Hybrid .....	.20	.60
841. White Strasburg Summer .....	.15	.40	908. Fordhook .....	.20	.70
844. Early Scarlet Globe..	.20	.65	911. Delicious .....	.20	.70
847. Olive-Shaped French Breakfast .....	.15	.40	TOMATO		
850. Crimson Giant Turnip .....	.20	.70	914. D. & B's Improved Tree .....	.80	2.80
853. D. & B's All Seasons Mixture .....	.15	.40	920. Ponderosa .....	.75	2.40
856. Winter Rose China..	.15	.40	923. Dwarf Champion....	.55	1.90
859. Winter Long Black Spanish .....	.15	.40	926. Atlantic Prize.....	.55	1.90
862. Winter Round Black Spanish .....	.15	.40	929. Beauty (Livingston)..	.55	1.90
SALSIFY			932. Stone (Livingston)...	.55	1.90
874. Long White French..	.25	.90	935. Acme .....	.55	1.90
877. Mammoth Sandwich Island .....	.30	.90	939. Earliana .....	.70	2.40
SPINACH			942. Early Michigan.....	.55	1.90
865. Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomdale.....	.10	.20	917. Chalk's Early Jewel..	.75	2.40
868. Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved.....	.10	.20	TURNIP		
871. Prickly .....	.10	.20	945. Early Milan .....	.10	.30
SQUASH			948. White Egg .....	.10	.30
880. Early Golden Bush Scallop .....	.15	.50	951. Early Flat Dutch....	.10	.30
883. Early White Scalloped Bush .....	.15	.50	954. Early Purple Top Strap Leaf .....	.10	.30
887. Mammoth Summer Crook Neck .....	.15	.50	957. Purple Top White Globe	.10	.30
890. Boston Marrow.....	.15	.50	960. Yellow Globe .....	.10	.30
893. Hubbard .....	.15	.50	963. Golden Ball or Orange Jelly .....	.10	.30
896. Warty Hubbard.....	.20	.60	966. Sweet German .....	.10	.30
			969. Yellow Aberdeen....	.10	.30
			972. Large White Norfolk.	.10	.25
			RUTA BAGA		
			975. Monarch .....	.10	.30
			978. Improved American Purple Top.....	.10	.30
			981. White Swede or Russian .....	.10	.30
			984. Budlong's White Rock	.10	.30

D. & B's Pea Harvester and Windrower

Cuts the peas and places them in a windrow behind the mower, entirely out of the way of the next round. Can be attached to the bar of any mower in ten minutes. Simply remove four bolts from the bar, substitute four longer



ones, which we furnish, to which the whole harvester is attached. One man will harvest more peas with less waste, with one of these harvesters, than five will in the usual way with scythes. We use it in the harvesting of all our peas, and sell hundreds every season to other growers.

PRICES

For 4½-foot mower bar.....	\$12.00
For 5-foot mower bar.....	13.00

F. O. B. Petoskey.

DARLING & BEAHAN

Sole Manufacturers.